

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

Department of Labor

MISREPRESENTATIVES OF THE WEST

The farmers of the West have for years been demanding of their legislatures and from parliament, simple justice. Three months ago they went to Ottawa at a great expense of time and \$50,000 in money. Those farmers knew that under protection they have been compelled to pay tribute to the privileged classes. They are determined that protection shall end. They demanded reciprocity. It was not a party question. Those men from the West represented two erstwhile political parties. In the Manitoba legislature on February 24 the majority of the members, claiming to represent Manitoba, voted against reciprocity. Hon. Clifford Sifton is doing the same at Ottawa. These men must be told that they are not representatives, but misrepresentatives. Farmers of the West, will you permit your servants to act thus?

MAR. 8, 1911

EQUITY

BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND
EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR
THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO
SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO
GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

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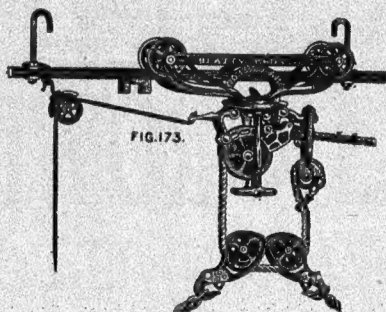
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THE POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES

(From Toronto Sun.)

The decisive fact in the discussion of reciprocity is the economic importance of the American market to Canada. For fifty years, every political party and every public man who sought the public favor has been pledged to open, if possible, that market to the Canadian producer. Only at times of commercial distress has the voice of political union been heard in our practical politics. At no time, has either academic or practical political union had any aim whatever, but the realization of the free commercial activity of our people by the free entry of our raw products into the market of the United States. If reciprocity be now defeated at Ottawa or Washington, we shall still have this instinct of free trade obstinately and irresistibly groping to its realization.

It is a fact that the Canadian people are guided in this not only by instinct, but by long and bitter experience, the old provinces long stagnant or retrograde, their rural population depleted by emigration, while a few cities grow rankly by the stimulus of the Northwest. They obey the economic factor which has determined most of the great events of history. If, as Napoleon said, armies march upon their bellies, the same may be said of nations. The economic factor in political affairs is sometimes delayed in its operation; it is never in the long run defeated.

If free entry into the markets of the United States be now realized, political union will not be among the consequences. Discontent and agitation will cease, and there will exist no conceivable reason why Canadians should yield up their separate national existence. Freedom, law and justice, free government and democratic institutions, all these are in our own hands to make them what we will. Against political union, would work party equilibrium and national pride and spirit nourished by content and prosperity.

The political consequences of reciprocity are apparent, and they invite Canada to go on. Reciprocity once established, we shall not afterwards wish to lose it. The commercial intimacy of the United States and Canada will become an exacting guarantee of peace on this continent, and it will necessarily draw these nations and Great Britain into the closest relations of permanent friendship and unity. That is an ideal which is in the minds of many men.

COERCING THE FARMERS

(From Toronto Sun.)

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to prevent any discussion of the tariff by farmers' clubs or farmers' institutes. The department is also seeking to discourage the movement for the formation of Granges in which the tariff and all other economic questions may be freely discussed.

In taking this position the department of agriculture is pursuing an exceedingly foolish policy, and one which, if continued, is bound to place it in a position of antagonism to the interest it is supposed to represent. The Grange can do everything a farmers' club can do; it can, in addition to this, serve the purpose for farmers which a manufacturers' association or bankers' association can serve for these other interests, that is provide a means through which farmers may give utterance to their views on public questions affecting their special interests. In New York state, where the Grange has 100,000 members, there are no local farmers' institutes or women's institutes. Subordinate Granges in New York furnish the organization by means of which meetings are arranged for the discussion, by lecturers sent out by the state department of agriculture, of purely farm topics.

These Granges at times discuss such matters themselves without the aid of state lecturers. In addition to this they have laid before them every bill introduced in the state legislature affecting the interests of farmers and such measures are as carefully discussed in grange halls as in the legislature itself.

Local Granges in Ontario are serving the same double purpose. Whitby and Apple Grove, which are taken merely for purposes of illustration, discuss seed topics, fruit topics, and all other purely agricultural topics. In addition to this such questions as those of the tariff, bounties and railway taxation are freely debated as well. Farmers will not spend time and effort in keeping up two organizations in order to serve two allied purposes when one organization can be made to accomplish the whole object quite as effectively. Denied full freedom of action in the club or institute they are bound to turn to

The Grain Growers' Guide

B. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Number 32

the Grange. They are turning already. The department of agriculture will be well advised if it recognizes the situation and governs itself accordingly.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN

Ottawa, February 27. — The Ottawa board of trade may not commit itself on the reciprocity question. It was learned today that a resolution on reciprocity had been filed for consideration but had been withdrawn. The president, G. S. May, did not care to divulge the reason, and the secretary, Cecil

Bethune, also was reticent. However, from other sources it was learned that the officers of the board object to introducing politics into the discussions at the meetings. "If we introduced the question of reciprocity," declared one member, "the board would split on party lines and there would be an awful fight. It would likely create friction, which we want to avoid."

LORIMER HOLDS SEAT

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The United States senate by a vote of 46 to 40

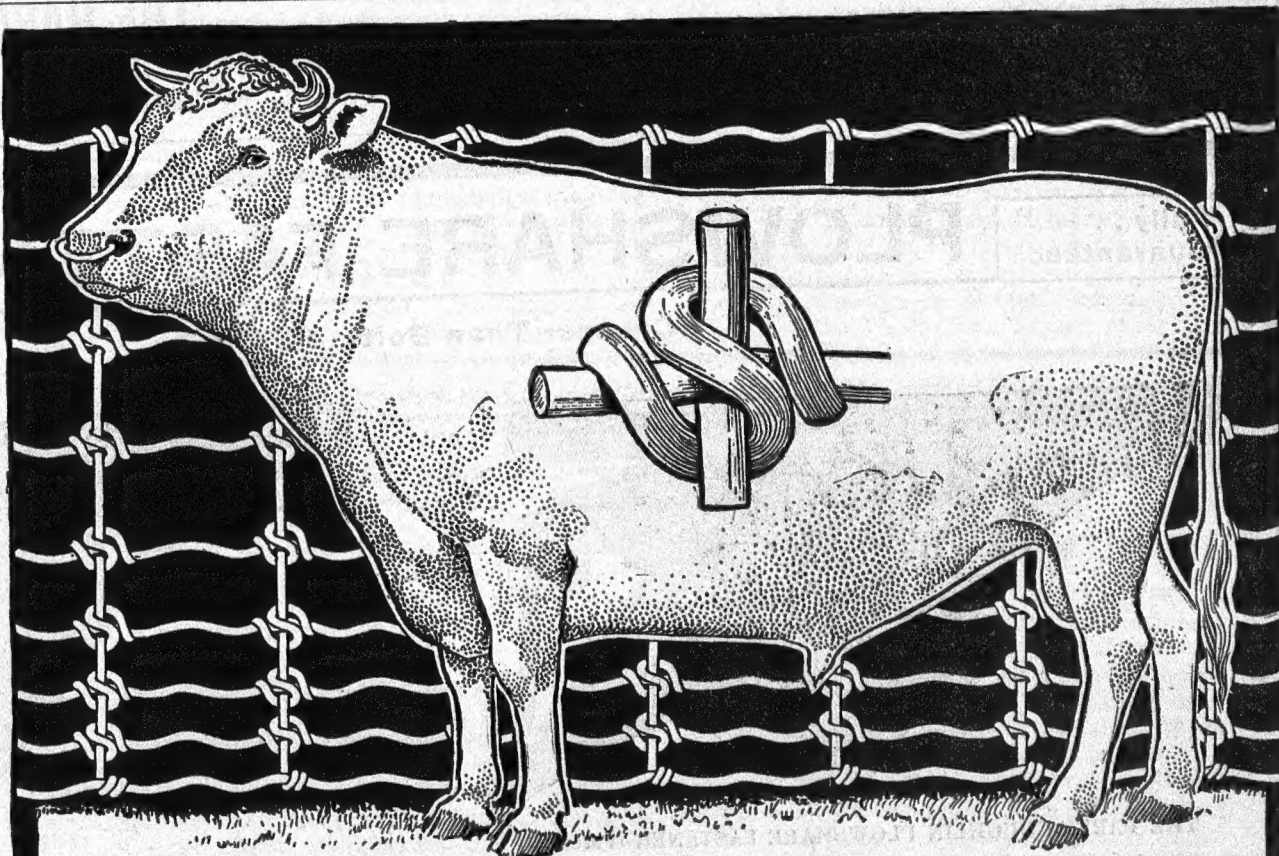
to-day decided that William Lorimer, representative from Illinois, was legally elected to his seat in that body. Senator Lorimer was elected last summer by a joint vote of a number of Republicans, his own party, and Democrats in the Illinois legislature after weeks of deadlock. Following his election, Lee Browne, a Democrat, declared he had accepted \$1,000 and a number of other Democrats had also been given the same amount as a bribe to vote for Lorimer. The grand jury took the matter up and the charges were proven to their satisfaction, but on appeal it was lost. The legislature was appealed to and sustained Lorimer. The matter was then taken to the U. S. senate, where it has been debated for the past two weeks, the vote being on a minority report of a committee stating Lorimer should be expelled and a majority report that he was not elected by bribery, the latter being supported by Senator Bailey, a leading Democrat.

A FUNERAL DISTURBED

In the Western part of Saskatchewan in a mixed settlement of Scotch, English, Germans and Russians each nationality is prone to criticize the habits and peculiarities of the others. One day death visited a Mennonite home. As it was during a busy season there was no time for the usual ceremonies. The father therefore put the child's body in an ordinary looking box and started down the trail to a private burying place. On the way he met a Scotchman who not being aware of the character of the burden which he carried on his shoulder, merely said "Good-morning" and drove on. What was his astonishment to hear that his good neighbor was shocked that "That Scotchman did not know enough to get off the road when he met a funeral."

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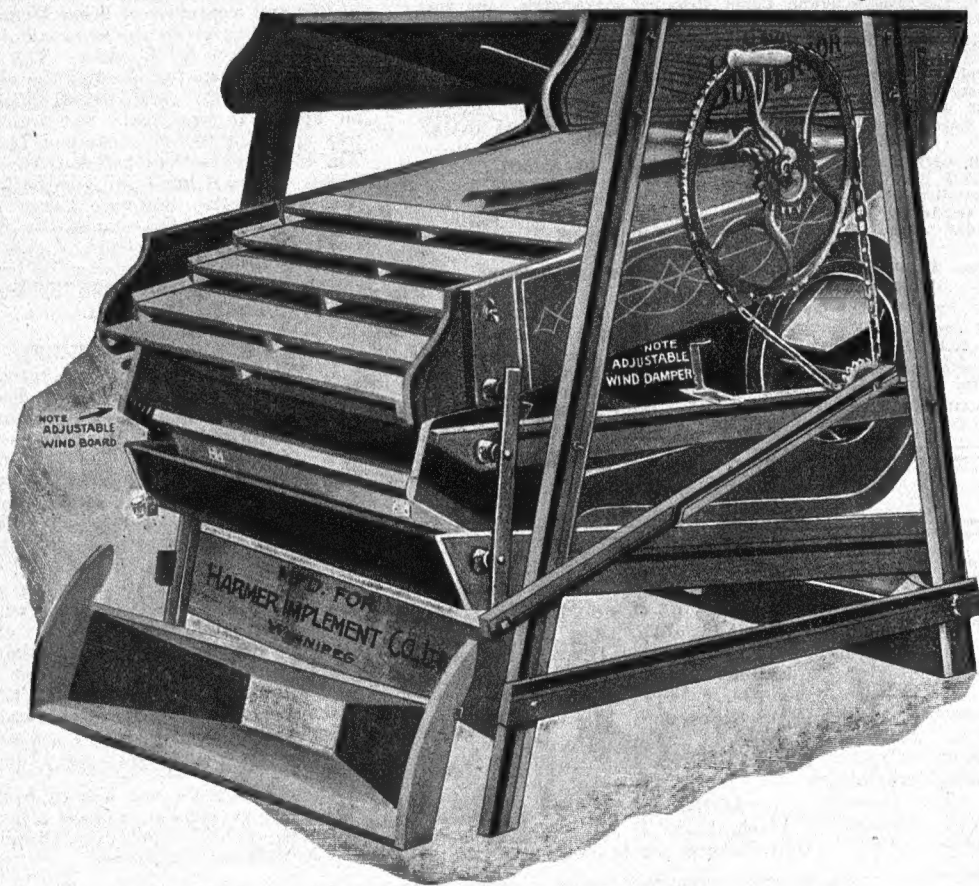
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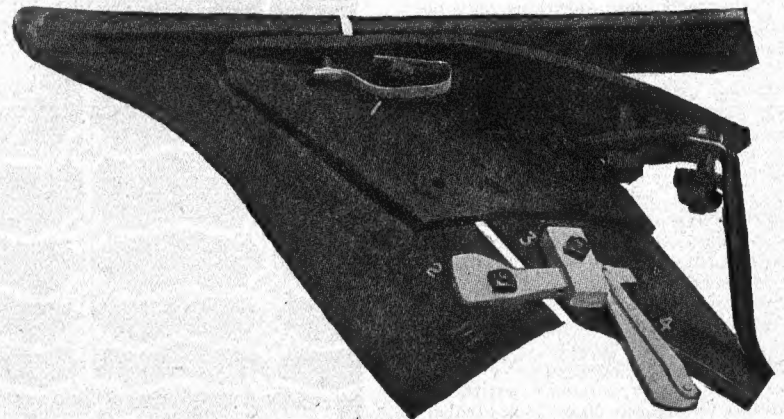
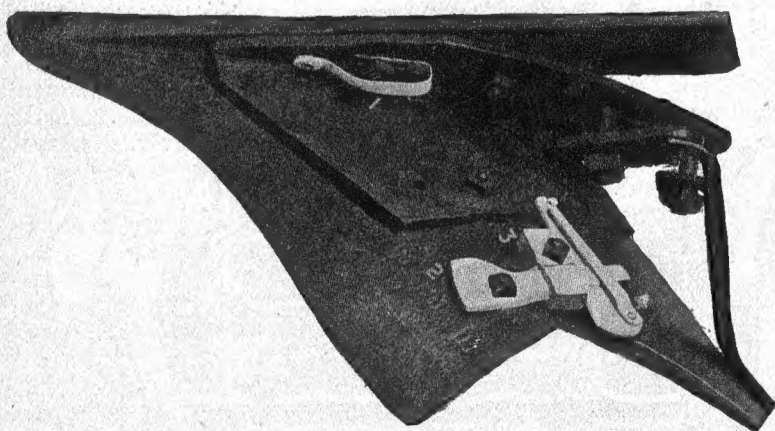
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IT HAS STOOD EVERY TEST!

It holds the share on with an iron grip, in spite of gumbo, rocks or stumps, and yet permits it to be removed so easily that your boy can do it.

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Simply lift the plow out of the ground, loosen the wedge key by tapping it at the point with your wrench, remove it, unsnap the spring bolt and lift the share off. Place the new share into position, insert the wedge key, secure the spring bolt, and drive the wedge key in with your wrench.

You have perhaps wished for a device like this on many a cold autumn day, while you were wrestling with a turning bolt or a sprung share, without your regular blacksmith's tools. This is, therefore, of special interest to you, and you should find out more about it. You should, before you turn from this page, write us, giving the name and address of your implement man, and your name and address, and you will receive full information. You will not place yourself under any obligation. DO IT NOW.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 8th, 1911

FARMERS DEFEND YOUR COUNTRY

Many of our readers living on the prairies cannot appreciate the tremendous effort being made by the big interests throughout Canada to kill the reciprocity agreement. Down at Toronto, the headquarters of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, a campaign is being carried on that covers all Canada. It is the bitterest fight Canada has ever seen. Money is being poured out like water by the big financiers and corporation magnates. This money is being spent in sending out men to work up anti-reciprocity sentiment and even by financing delegations to Ottawa. These big interests apparently look at the agreement as a life and death struggle. It means the end of their monopoly. They will no longer be able to corral the producers of Canada and compel them to buy at their own prices whatever they need for their living. These men with the money know how to carry out a campaign, and they are spending their money to make the biggest showing possible. They are influencing politicians and do not hesitate at anything. It is up to the farmers in the West to make good also. They should get the letter writing habit and bombard the Cabinet Ministers at Ottawa and also the M.P.'s from the West. Every resolution passed should go to Ottawa and the Eastern journals. Send letters to the Eastern papers. The Toronto Globe, the Toronto Star and the Montreal Witness will publish all the resolutions sent. They will also publish short letters. Pound away at them. Show the interests of Eastern Canada that the Western farmers mean business. The tariff has not been a political question for several years. Do not let it be made one now. It is time to show the politicians that they can no longer fool the farmers. What we want in this country is low tariff; if we get it by reciprocity, very good; if we get it also by an increase in the British Preference, better still. But we must get it. We will never believe that the farmers on this vast Western prairie will be content to sit quietly by and let a handful of monied men and professional politicians down East condemn them to pay tribute for another generation. Men of the West, gird yourselves for the fight. Pen and ink and paper are the weapons you need. Every farmer can write at least half a dozen letters to the cabinet ministers and members at Ottawa. This is no time to allow the manufacturers and the Barons of Special Privilege to get in their work at Ottawa alone. Write to R. L. Borden and tell him you want reciprocity. Since it was suggested in the House of Commons last week that the British Preference might be increased there has been a wail of grief from the manufacturers. Their loyalty will not stand the strain. Protection is the cry of the interests. Protection means bondage to the farmers of Canada. Will they be bond slaves to a handful of greedy monopolists? We believe the men of the Western prairies will not permit any interest to dictate to them.

HOLD YOUR GRAIN

A deep-set suspicion has existed for some weeks past that a deliberate effort was being made by a section of Chicago and Winnipeg grain men to knock the price of grain down, with a view of discouraging and discrediting the reciprocity agreement now before parliament. On January 26, the day on which the reciprocity arrangement was first announced, the price of spot 1 Nor. wheat at Fort William was 94½¢, and the price of 2 Canadian Western oats 32¾¢ per bushel. On

February 28, one month later, No. 1 Nor. wheat was worth only 88¢ a bushel, which was 6½¢ a bushel below the price on the date of the announcement of the reciprocity agreement. The price of 2 C.W. oats had gone down to 29½¢ per bushel—3¼¢ below the price on the same date. Oats, on the basis of the closing price at Fort William on February 28, were worth somewhere around 22¢ to 24¢ net to the farmer at his shipping point. At the same time at country points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, hundreds of farmers were getting from 30 to 35¢ per bushel on car at their shipping points for shipment to other farmers in these provinces for seed and feed. While the stocks east of Fort William are larger than last year, this is more than offset by the strong local demand. Oats are being shipped every day from Manitoba and Saskatchewan to Alberta and British Columbia, and there are even some who predict that seed oats may require to be brought back from Fort William to supply unfrosted grain for seed. The market certainly looks now as if it would pay farmers who can do so to hold their grain until after seeding, when it now looks as if there is a good prospect of getting several cents a bushel more for it.

FARMERS MUST BE VIGILANT

For many years Western farmers have advocated tariff reduction and freedom from the exactions of protection. On December 16 last they sent five hundred delegates representing the three Prairie Provinces to Ottawa, and demanded reciprocity with the United States. An agreement has been arrived at with the United States by which a part of the demands of the Western farmers will be granted. The attitude of the Western farmers towards this agreement will be regarded as a test of their sincerity in making the demands they did last December. We have every reason to believe that the farmers from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains are practically a unit in favor of tariff reduction and reciprocity with the United States. The majority of the farmers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are also in favor of relief from the exactions practiced under the tariff. True, the reciprocity agreement does not give all that the farmers asked for, but there is no record in history that they ever did get all they asked for immediately. This is merely the beginning. The opposition to the reciprocity agreement is bitter and relentless. The big interests have united to oppose it, and they are being supported by a number of professional politicians. A most costly educational campaign in favor of protection is being waged throughout Canada. The boards of trade from Winnipeg to the Atlantic are passing resolutions against reciprocity, but the Calgary Board of Trade and also the Vancouver Board of Trade have had the manly courage to stand up and support the policy that will be for the benefit of Western Canada. The reciprocity agreement will be of great benefit to every Western farmer. The opening of the United States market will certainly give the farmers a better price for their grain and live stock, and will assist wonderfully in freeing the farmers from the monopoly interests that have controlled the marketing of their produce in the past. We believe that the reciprocity agreement will mean to Western Canada at least \$10,000,000 per year on account of better prices for their produce and reductions in the price of various manufactured articles. The reduction of the tariff on agricultural machinery is only 2½

per cent. and 5 per cent., but even that will help some. It is the first real step towards freedom of trade that has been made since 1866, and the farmers of Canada have every reason to demand that it be carried forward to completion. The milling interests are fighting it as well as the elevator interests, which is good proof that it will favor the farmers. The big financial magnates are opposed because they say it will mean disloyalty, and they shake their heads ominously and suggest that Canada may be annexed by United States. These same financiers take the money that has been deposited in their banks by the Canadian people and send it over to the United States to finance American industries. Or they send it to the big financial centres of United States and let it out on call loans at high rates of interest. By so doing they starve the Canadian industries and prevent the Canadian people from securing the benefits our banking system should give us. This action on the part of the financiers of course is very loyal, but if the Canadian farmers should buy or sell anything in the United States it should be very disloyal. Sir William Mackenzie upon second thought has decided that the reciprocity agreement will not hurt the C.N.R., and Sir Donald Mann says the same thing. General Manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, E. J. Chamberlin, says that the reciprocity agreement will not hurt his railway in the least. On the other hand the president and vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway are complaining about the damage that reciprocity will do to the C.P.R. But the C.P.R. has been given fabulous sums of money by the Canadian people, and a large portion of this money has been used by this railway to buy up other railways in United States. The same thing has been done by the other big railway companies in Canada, so that it is difficult to see that freer trade with United States will do them any injury. The opposition to the reciprocity agreement is due to the fact that it creates a precedent by granting a part of what the farmers have demanded. The big interests know that the farmers will not be satisfied but will want even more relief from the protective tariff. It is therefore the duty of every Western farmer to demand that his representative at Ottawa do all possible in support of the reciprocity agreement. An attempt is being made to have the farmers divide and fight against each other on this agreement. There are men—we regret to say—who still believe that any action by one so-called political party is sure to be wrong, while everything done by the other party is invariably right. We do not look at things in this light. The present government at Ottawa has many faults which we have pointed out unceasingly during the past year. But this time they have been wise enough to accede partially to the demands of the farmers, and we want to see the reciprocity agreement ratified. **WE THINK THAT THE LOCAL BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS IN THE WEST SHOULD AT ONCE PASS RESOLUTIONS SHOWING THEY ARE IN EARNEST AND DEMANDING THE FOLLOWING ACTION AT THE PRESENT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT:**

1. THE RATIFICATION OF THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT;
2. THE COMPLETE ABOLITION OF DUTIES ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY;
3. AN INCREASE IN THE BRITISH PREFERENCE TO 50 PER CENT. OF THE GENERAL TARIFF.

This is more than the government has

agreed to give, but it is not more than the farmers are entitled to. If resolutions of this nature are passed by each of the local branch associations and sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Western members at Ottawa it will do a great deal of good. Action should be immediate.

WILL MANITOBA FARMERS BE SILENT

We call the attention of our Manitoba readers to Mr. Scallion's manifesto in this issue on page 24 and also to Mr. Woods' letter on page 22. They should be read very carefully, because these men do not act without thinking, and they are deeply interested in the welfare of their province. Through the manipulations of the political parties in the Manitoba legislature the reciprocity agreement received a black eye in the resolution put through the legislature two weeks ago. As a matter of fact the legislature had no business to discuss reciprocity; they had no power in the matter whatsoever; it was never discussed when they were elected; they are not paid to dabble in federal matters; no member of the legislature in discussing the tariff could represent more than his own personal opinion, and they wasted the time and the money of the province in discussing a subject that was entirely beyond their jurisdiction. We do not believe that the men who voted against reciprocity represent even their own opinions, but that they were hoodwinked by an appeal to party loyalty. There is no credit coming to the opposition in the Manitoba legislature for introducing the reciprocity resolution, because they did it merely for party advantage and to embarrass Mr. Roblin and Mr. Rogers who had given public expression against reciprocity, or to assist their friends at Ottawa. However, that does not excuse the action of the country members who voted against reciprocity, and we think they should be called to give an account to the men who elected them. This is a case where action should be taken not by the men who voted **AGAINST** these members at the last election, but by the men who voted **FOR** them. The men who supported at the last election these members who have voted against reciprocity did so because they believed in the general policy of the government—but they did not believe in protection. The men who voted against reciprocity in the legislature were: Hon. Hugh Armstrong, James Argue, B. L. Baldwinson, Jos. Bernier, A. H. Carroll, Hon. C. H. Campbell, Hon. R. P. Roblin, Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Wm. Ferguson, O. I. Grain, J. G. Harvey, Hon. J. H. Howden, S. Hughes, George Lawrence, R. F. Lyons, A. M. Lyle, D. H. McFadden, L. McMeans, F. Y. Newton, A. Prefontaine, J. C. W. Reid, J. Riley, H. C. Simpson, George Steel, T. W. Taylor. Some of these men represent city constituencies, but the majority of them represent farmers of Manitoba. We believe that these men should explain their action to the men who voted for them. If they were merely representing their own personal opinion it was their privilege to do so, but they had no warrant to claim to represent the feelings of the men who voted for them at the last election. It is time that both parties in the legislature were told to pay attention to provincial matters and to leave federal matters to the men who are elected and paid for the purpose of looking after them.

Barley in Winnipeg is worth 57 cents; in Minneapolis 93 cents. Canadian farmers are giving up raising barley because it will not pay. The new market and the high price will give a stimulus to barley raising. There is no better crop to clear up weedy land. The wiping out of the duty on barley will mean dollars in the pocket of every farmer in the West who grows grain. Support reciprocity.

MR. SIFTON'S BETRAYAL

Hon. Clifford Sifton, the member for Brandon and former minister of the interior, on February 28 delivered an address in the House of Commons in opposition to the reciprocity agreement. He reiterated the same arguments which have been used by the manufacturers, the corporation magnates and financiers, and declared that he would fight against reciprocity. Mr. Sifton carries no weight in Western Canada today. In the early days of his political career he watched the interests of the West, but since he has been at Ottawa he has done more for Mr. Sifton than for anybody else. He is now one of Canada's wealthiest men and is entirely out of touch and out of sympathy with the Western Canadian people. His interests are with those of the big corporations and financiers of the East and it is their views that he presents. It is to be hoped that the men of Brandon constituency who supported Mr. Sifton at his last election will rise in their indignation at his betrayal and repudiate his action. Indeed they might even go so far as to demand his resignation, because he no longer represents the people of Brandon constituency. In view of the strenuous opposition being made in financial centres against the reciprocity agreement the executive officers of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association decided last week that something should be done to counteract such influence and indicate to the powers at Ottawa that the people of Manitoba were in favor of reciprocity. On March 2 the executive met and passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS the Hon. Clifford Sifton from his place in the House of Commons, on February 28, claiming to speak for the West, declared that reciprocity with the United States was not in the interest of the Western people;

AND WHEREAS the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and the Manitoba Legislature, by resolution, have also, in the name of the West, declared against reciprocity;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we, the executive officers of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, emphatically assert that the above mentioned gentleman and public bodies, by their public utterances and resolutions upon the question of reciprocity, have absolutely misrepresented popular opinion in Manitoba;

AND WE FURTHER DECLARE and reaffirm that the tariff resolution placed before the government by the Canadian Council of Agriculture on December 16, 1910, is a correct representation of the opinions of the people of Manitoba today;

AND WE FURTHER DECLARE that the people of Manitoba will not be satisfied with anything short of the following action by the Canadian parliament during the present session:

1. The ratification of the reciprocity agreement now before parliament;
2. The complete abolition of duties upon agricultural machinery and implements;
3. An increase in the British preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff.

This resolution indicates the true feelings of the people of Manitoba and deserves the endorsement of every local branch association in the province.

COCKSHUTT FAVORS RECIPROCITY

It is very refreshing to know that all the manufacturers of Ontario are not of one mind in fighting reciprocity. Mr. Frank Cockshutt, president of the Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford, expresses himself in a letter to the Globe, on February 27, as decidedly in favor of free trade in natural products. He says:

"I would like to express disagreement with the attitude of many business men and boards of trade on the reciprocity question, and to affirm my opinion that free trade with the United States in natural products will be of great material advantage to this country."

Mr. Cockshutt does not see eye to eye with the self-appointed champions of imperialism. His idea is that:

"Loyalty to the British Empire is founded upon two main principles: (1) The sentiment of respect and affection to the land that gave us

being; (2) the liberty to govern our country and develop its resources in our own way."

He says that "reciprocity with United States violates neither of these principles," and that "freer trade with United States in natural products in some form is inevitable, and that in the near future." Mr. Cockshutt is very outspoken on the subject and declares that "the proposed reciprocity pact is in its form and terms remarkably free from objections from the Canadian standpoint," and he adds:

"Why, in the name of common sense, should we not accept the commercial privileges now offered, which will so greatly stimulate production, extend commerce and promote the prosperity of Canada?"

Why, indeed! Mr. Cockshutt believes that the "extraordinary wave of opposition unsupported by argument" will soon spend itself, and "the common sense of the people rise above all prejudice and sectional feeling." He challenges the big financiers of Toronto to answer a recent query and to explain:

"If a financier can use his present privilege of trading freely in the money markets of United States and remain loyal, why cannot a farmer sell his wheat in the free market of the United States and remain loyal?"

This concluding statement by Mr. Cockshutt is a complete exposure of the hypocrisy of the Toronto financiers. They cannot answer it. They flap the flag and talk annexation at the same time that they are sending Canadian money into United States and starving Canadian industry. Canadian financiers invest their money wherever they can secure the best returns, but of course it would not be loyal if the farmer should get a better price for his grain. Oh, no! We suggest that Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Bank of Commerce, explain his loyalty in view of the money which his bank sends across the line to finance American industry. Mr. Cockshutt has taken a broad-minded view of the situation, and he makes a lot of the opponents of reciprocity look ridiculous.

One Northern wheat at Minneapolis ranges from 4 to 12 cents above Winnipeg prices for the same grade. Just now it is about 9 cents. But 2 Northern Manitoba wheat is a better milling wheat than the Minnesota 1 Northern. Opponents of reciprocity are busy explaining that the Canadian farmers will get no better price for their wheat. The same stamp of men a few years ago said that the farmers would never reduce the spread between "street" and "track" wheat by which the elevator combine became wealthy. They were bad prophets then and are yet.

Martin Burrell, M.P. for Yale and Cariboo, B.C., opposed reciprocity in the house two weeks ago because it would injure the fruit industry. He said the fruit growers had to pay duty on all they bought so should have protection upon their own industry, or else the whole tariff should be wiped out so that the fruit grower could buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. That is just what the farmers want to see ultimately. It would be well for the fruit growers in Canada to join hands with the other farmers and demand the removal of protection from the manufacturers.

The reciprocity agreement means that farm horses will come into Canada from the Western States. The struggling farmer in Western Canada will be able to buy them at from \$50 to \$100 less per team. Support reciprocity. The horse industry in Western Canada will not suffer. The demand for good horses is never ending in this country.

If we remember rightly was not Mr. A. M. Lyle, M.P.P., who voted against reciprocity in the Manitoba legislature two weeks ago, the same gentleman who went to Ottawa with the big delegation last December and voted in favor of reciprocity?

Some Straight Pointers

By E. C. DRURY

Secretary of Canadian Council of Agriculture

NOTE:—Mr. Drury has been very active in organization work among the Ontario farmers during the past few months. The membership of the Dominion Grange is growing very rapidly. The farmers of Ontario are rallying in support of the platform laid down at Ottawa on Dec. 16, 1910, and are strongly in favor of the ratification of the reciprocity agreement now before the House of Commons. All that is necessary is for the farmers of Canada to realize their needs and stand together.—Ed.

These are some of the points, made at different meetings, by E. C. Drury, in the course of his addresses as reported in the Toronto Sun:—

The Tariff Mortgage

"A man with a \$4,000 mortgage on his place thinks he has something to handle. At 5 per cent. this costs \$200 a year. That is no more than the burdens, direct and indirect, which the protective tariff places upon the average farm."

The Doublers and Treblers

"A number of men have told us how to double and treble the output of our farms. That advice does not come from real farmers like Thos. McMillan, who has a hundred beef bullocks in his stable, or from Henry Glendinning, an expert dairyman. These men know the difficulties in the way. The advice comes from men who never farmed a day in their lives themselves."

The Labor Difficulty

"Other men, who are not farming, say we could get all the labor we want if we would pay the price. True, but we are already paying all we can afford to pay."

The Western Miners

"They tell us again, the Western farmer is mining his land, not farming it. That is also true. But with cement \$6 a barrel at Weyburn, and lumber made artificially dear by a British Columbia combine, how is the prairie farmer to put up the buildings necessary to shelter the stock required in mixed farming? Let the cement, lumber and transportation combines get off the back of the Western farmer and he will change his methods soon enough."

Real Conservation

"Those patriotic gentlemen who are talking about conservation can help on a real conservation movement if they only will. Let them join us in lifting the burden from the back of the farmer and in that way the farmer will be put in a position to hire more help, to farm better, and the depletion of the soil which is now going on will be stopped."

The Prosperous Farmer

"They tell us the farmer is prosperous. I know of no better test of prosperity than that afforded by the movement of population. In the 30 years ending with 1881 the population of Ontario increased from 952,000 to 1,926,000; in the next twenty years it increased by only 200,000. It increased by 300,000 a decade in the first period; by only 100,000 a decade in the second. If we are so prosperous why this relative decline?"

The Explanation

"Why the difference in the figures for the two periods? Is there any other explanation than the fact that in the first period we were under a low tariff, and in the second period under a high tariff?"

Export Prices and Local Price

"If a man takes ten hogs to Peterboro', the buyer does not pay him 7½ cents for the six that will be consumed in Canada and 7 cents for the four that will be exported in the form of bacon. A flat price will be paid for all ten and that price will be fixed by what the export demand warrants. In so far as determining the price of home products is concerned the home market certainly is a myth."

Where there is "Prosperity"

"I can tell you where there is prosperity. You will find it in the cotton combine, which has paid 5 per cent. dividends on stock issued at ten cents on the dollar—50 per cent on actual investment. Find me a manager who will pay me 50 per cent. on the actual investment on my farm and I will think I have struck a gold mine."

Making and Taking

"I do not object to what a man makes.

I most emphatically object to what he takes."

Will Pay in One Year

"I have spent a lot of time over this organization work, but if we secure the opening of the market as promised, and that opening, if it comes, will be the direct result of organized effort, I will be repaid in the better prices obtained for my farm produce in one year."

American Barley Market

"One of the best results of the opening of the American market will be found in the case of barley. That is a comparatively poor feed, but it is an excellent crop to work into the rotation because of its adaptability to seeding to clover. Under free trade we will be able to sell this at a high price and buy other better feeding grain at a lower price."

All Comes from the Soil

"The increase in the price the farmer has to pay for his clothing, his hardware and all his other supplies does not represent all of the burden imposed by the tariff. The general increase in the cost of living forces him to pay more for the teacher in the school, for his blacksmithing, for his hired help on the farm and even his contributions to the church must be increased. The tax on rails and steel

our policy is found in calling the roll of the politicians who are opposing us."

The Real Dividing Line

"The Toronto Board of Trade—a board made up of the money kings, the 120 per cent. pork packers, the protected interests—professed liberals and alleged conservatives alike—is against us. It is not a political party fight; it is the class against the mass. The cry of 'Canada for Canadians,' the slogan of these men really means 'Canada for 2,500 protected manufacturers and the allied financial interests.' It is time we declared for a policy of 'Canada for all Canadians.'"

The Knockers

"Who are knocking this tariff agreement with the United States? Packers who, with more to pay for their hogs owing to American competition, will no longer be able to pay dividends ranging from 15 per cent. to 120 per cent., and Montreal cheese exporters who would sooner see cheese going through their hands to be sold in London at 12c., than have it turned into other channels to sell in the United States at 15c."

What the Sacrifice is For

"We are being asked to sacrifice ourselves, not in the interest of the communi-

in natural products with the United States. What they do fear is the granting of our demand for that free trade in manufactured products with Great Britain which is bound to follow. The very men who are now shouting about loyalty to Britain will then be crying still louder for a continuance of protection against imports from Britain."

Harder than under Free Trade

"A tack factory was crushed out of existence by a combine created under cover of the tariff. An independent enamelled ware factory was destroyed by the competition of the men in control of that industry. A fence wire combination sought to close up the independent fence wire factory at Sarnia. All over the country we have seen independent concerns crushed or swallowed by mergers which have reduced the number of manufacturing establishments in Canada from 75,000 in '91 to 15,000 in 1906. On the other hand the cream separator industry, which has no protection has increased from one factory and an output of \$40,000 in 1901 to five factories and an output of \$653,000 in 1906. It would be easier to establish a new factory under free trade conditions than it is under protection."

A New Zealand Scheme

"Someone suggested the other day that we have reciprocity with New Zealand rather than the United States. It was said this would ensure traffic for our railways and steamships. We could accomplish that object more easily by passing a law compelling the shipment by way of Vancouver, of all goods sent from Montreal to Toronto."

The Last Chance

"MY GREAT GRANDFATHER AND HIS THREE SONS LEFT ENGLAND IN SEARCH OF A COUNTRY WHERE A MAN COULD BE A MAN—WHERE HE WOULD NOT HAVE TO DOFF HIS HAT TO THE SQUIRE OR LANDLORD. THEY FOUND THAT LAND IN CANADA. WHEN OUR CHILDREN COME ON THERE WILL BE NO OTHER CANADA TO EMIGRATE TO. THIS IS THE LAST CHANCE FOR DEMOCRACY. WE ARE IN DANGER OF LOSING THAT CHANCE; OF BUILDING UP THE BASEST OF ARISTOCRACIES—AN ARISTOCRACY OF MONEY. THE FIGHT AGAINST THAT IS NOW ON. IF WE LOSE NOW IT WILL BE INFINITELY HARDER TO WIN 25 YEARS HENCE THAN IT IS TO-DAY."

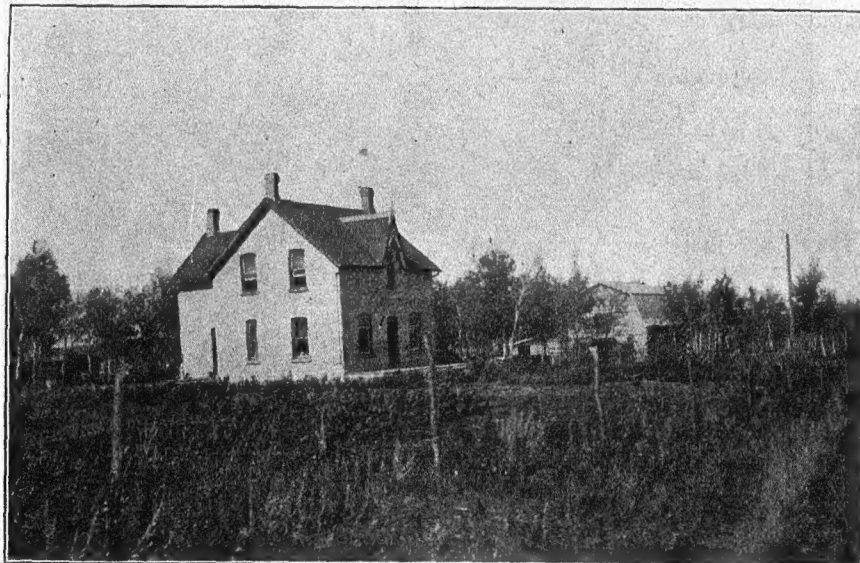
The Real Danger

"The danger to Canada is not from invasion by Germany on the one side or Japan on the other. It is from the centralization of wealth in the hands of the few. It is because I realize the danger and see the cause that I am fighting tooth and nail in this cause. I do not want to leave my boy in a country worse than the one into which I came."

PARTY LINES BREAKING DOWN

Dr. Leslie, president of the Durham Conservative association, in interview with a Toronto Star correspondent on February 23, said: "As a farmer I approve of the reciprocity agreement. I am interested in fruit, and I think it will help our market for fruit, especially the winter varieties. Then it will increase the value of our lambs, and I think it will be a fine thing for our dairy products."

S. O. Taylor, ex-president of the Durham Conservative association, said: "I'm honestly convinced that the tariff agreement is a measure for the benefit of rural Canada, and I'm prepared to stand by my opinion. I'd find it awfully hard to go to the polls and mark my ballot for a Grit. But I'll tell you this, I'd find it equally hard to mark my ballot for a man who votes against this measure."



Home of James S. Murray, Binscarth, Man.

adds to the cost of the railway building and this makes transportation more expensive. In this and scores of other ways toll is taken by the tariff on all the products that come from the soil."

Interests Run the Machine

"I do not object to a man being either a liberal or a conservative; party affiliations are, after all, largely a matter of birth or chance. What I do object to is a poor liberal or a poor conservative. Because there are so many poor weak men, in both parties the machine runs the party and the protected and allied interests run the machine."

How it will be Done

"How do we expect to make our influence felt on parliament? Not by forming a new party, but by asking our members to go to their party conventions—be these liberal or conservative—and secure there the nomination of candidates who will support our rights."

An Illustrious Trio

"Who are the politicians who are opposing us? The chief among these are Geo. W. Ross, Clifford Sifton and George E. Foster. These are not the three most illustrious names in the public life of this country. These men are not all adherents to one party. Not the least tribute to

ty, but to the injury of the community as a whole. We are asked to submit to a form of taxation which will result in the creation of a moneyed aristocracy here similar to that which has cursed the old world."

Effect of Protection

"It was promised that protection would create home competition. It has created combination under which domestic prices are kept up to the level of import prices with duty added."

Another Effect

"In the ten years ending with 1881 the number of industrial establishments in Canada increased from 41,000 to 49,000; in the next ten years, during which protection did cause competition, the number increased to 75,000; in 1901, when competition had given way to combination, there was a decrease to 15,000."

When the Real Howl Will Come

"Opponents of the demands of farmers are howling because we are about to obtain free trade in agricultural products with the United States. They say we are disloyal, that we are going to disrupt the empire because some of our barley and our cheese will be sold in the American market. That is merely an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people. They do not fear the effect of free trade

Beef Raising in the West

Types of the Beef Bullock—Outdoor Feeding in Winter

The beef steer of today is vastly different from the original type and is designed for one purpose only — the block—and after that the table. The original steer—a rangy, sinewy animal—resembled much the denizens of the forest; he was fairly thrifty but slow to mature and was better designed for the plow than the table. The ideal beef steer of the present is a blocky, low-set animal, having comparatively straight lines along the top and bottom and up and down at the back. A short neck, short legs and a good length of body are to be looked for in the model beast. The animal is compact and broad of back from shoulder points to hip, has broad, thick, fleshy hind-quarters and a general deep, wide body. Coarse bone is objectionable as it indicates a large proportion of bone to meat, and it is meat that the market wants. Smoothness of conformation, largely determined by fineness of bone, goes with a tendency to lay on flesh smoothly in all parts—especially in the valuable parts of the carcass. An animal must not become baggy, showing lumps and rolls of fat. What is wanted is that the fat and flesh be laid on smoothly and thickly, especially on the more valuable parts such as the loin and the ribs. The head is a fairly accurate indication of an animal's ability. A long coarse head with spiky horns is usually associated with lack of quality throughout. An animal with an extremely short, broad head is generally inclined to lack length of body. A correct head may be described as being somewhat short with the features fine and clean cut such as one sees in a handsome man.

The Finished Steer

A wise butter-maker, on being asked whether he considered it right to use butter color, answered that, if the market demanded Paris green in butter he would put it in. To succeed in the producing of butter or of beef the requirements of the purchaser must be complied with. The standard of the beef market has changed greatly of recent years. Not many years ago the markets demanded large, heavy, thick bullocks, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, but the demand has changed, and cattle of that description are no longer sent forward. The steer that commands the highest price is a compact, well-finished animal weighing not more than 1,500 pounds; he will command the highest market price provided he has the form, quality and finish. Even the thousand pound baby beef is looked for by the man with money on this side of the Atlantic, but such cattle are not shipped abroad. This change is greatly to the advantage of the producer as, other things being equal, the younger the animal goes to market, the less is the cost of food and greater the profit to the producer. The British market demands cattle of moderate weights, good quality, and carrying sufficient fat in connection with the lean meat to secure a high degree of excellence without waste.

To secure delicate flavor and tenderness a certain proportion of fat is



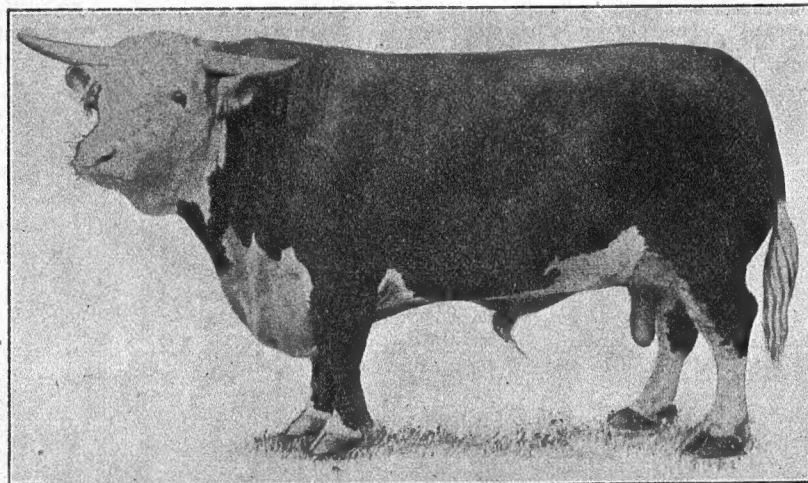
Loin cut from International Steer. Total weight, 40 lbs.; bone, 4 lbs. 8 oz.; meat 35 lbs. 8 oz. Meat of superior quality

necessary, and this should be incorporated with the flesh or lean meat rather than appear only as a covering to the muscles. The great secret in producing a carcass of beef is to treat an animal in such a way that the fat

grows with it during the entire period of its lifetime. A too common practice of Canadian beef raisers is to produce all the fat that an animal carries in the course of a few months. Much of the fat put on in this way is deposited on the outside of the carcass; it is largely wasted as it is useful for little else than tallow. The carcass that dresses out showing specks and streaks regarded as much of a delicacy as the finest turkey or lamb. The only way to be sure of prime quality is to maintain the animal in good condition by a system of liberal feeding from birth to maturity. Then the finishing period is comparatively short and the carcass produces the highly desirable marble beef. A prime bullock weighing about 1,400 pounds will dress out a carcass of about 800 pounds.

Types of Beef Cattle

All the improved breeds of beef cattle come to us from the British Isles and of these the Shorthorn is perhaps the most widely known. There is scarcely a farmer of the West who has not strains of the Shorthorn in his grade herd. The Shorthorn is popular because he is a hardy, thrifty animal, having size without coarseness. He is kindly and docile, readily taking on flesh, which is of good quality and distributed evenly and smoothly on the most valuable parts of the carcass.



Hereford Bull "Happy Christmas," head of a Manitoba herd

Shorthorns mature early, are fairly good grazers and make excellent feeders, standing even long periods of forced feeding well. They cross well with other pure breeds and are unexcelled for improving common cattle, imparting size, quality and early maturity, improving the fattening properties and frequently the milking qualities.

Not only is the Shorthorn a beef producing animal, holding its own with the most highly developed special purpose beef breeds, but many families possess the double characteristic of being deep milkers also. They are undoubtedly the best milkers of the beef breeds and are frequently spoken of as a "dual" or "general purpose" breed.

The Aberdeen-Angus

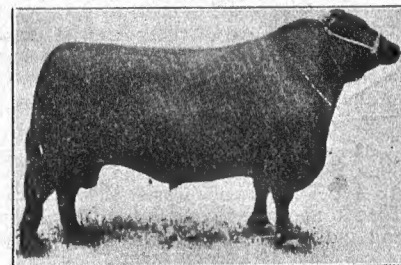
Aberdeen-Angus cattle, as found in herds scattered over the West, occupy a prominent place among the beef producing breeds of the world. These animals are almost wholly black. Other colors, including brown, red and white markings, which were common in the early years of the breed's history, have become rare. The head, comparatively small in proportion to the size of the body, is hornless and has the tapering top somewhat of sugar loaf form as seen from the front—characteristic of the polled breeds. The head, across the eyes, is broad, while the lower part of the face is of medium length, with features terminating in a comparatively small muzzle and flanked with widely expanded nostrils. The whole

facial expression is refined and full of character, indicative of careful breeding. In fat stock competitions the Aberdeen-Angus has maintained a prominent place in both live classes and block tests. Year after year this animal has had to be reckoned with in international and national championships, which have frequently been won by the pure bred or the grade "Doddie." This has been true not only at the shows of Great Britain, but also at the Chicago International and Canadian winter fairs.

The Hereford

Few beef cattle breeds are more suitable to the West than the Hereford. They are excellent feeders, but it is for their grazing qualities that they have always been famous. On the ranch they rustle well and are able to do without water for a long time. Another trait that is particularly noteworthy is the care the dams take of their calves, never leaving them to the attacks of wild animals. The meat of the Hereford is tender and juicy and well marbled. The milking properties, once fairly good, are now much impaired through the way the animals have been managed. On the ranches they usually milk long enough to raise a calf well, but they are easily dried off and rarely have any udder troubles—traits that commend them particu-

larly to the rancher. They are good breeders, often breeding to an advanced age even when subjected to high pressure feeding. When used on the common stock of the country Hereford sires impart vigor, size, grazing and fattening qualities to their progeny.



Aberdeen-Angus Bull "Wizard of Marsmore," a Scottish Champion

adapted for our extreme northern pastures in the great West.

The Devon

The Devon is possessed of much individuality. In color it is pronounced red, the shade varying from light to dark. White is permissible only about the udder of the cow. The head is lean and clean cut, possessing a refined appearance, suggesting aristocratic breeding. It is crowned in the cow with a pair of shapely horns, which are long and evenly turned up and of a waxy color, tipped with a darker shade. The horns of the bull are stout and strong and grow almost straight out from the head, being only slightly inclined forward in any case. The body is medium in size, of blocky form, having well sprung and deep ribs and excellent heart girth. The legs are small and neat. In general form the Devon is stylish and its movement quick and graceful. It is a high mettled breed and, possessing weight and stamina, is highly favored as oxen for working purposes. The steers in Canada, when finished for the market, weigh about 1,200 pounds and would be classed as "butchers" rather than "exporters," although they kill out extremely well and yield an excellent carcass.

The Red Polled

The Red Polled comes nearer to the dairy type than any of the foregoing breeds. It possesses, however, qualifications that entitle it to consideration as a beef producer. The dual-purpose type is represented in its truest form in the Red Polled breed. In many respects they resemble the Devon in form of body, but in being polled they present a striking difference in appearance, and this is the more impressive on account of the prominent and beautiful horns of the Devon. The head is lean and breezy and presents the characteristic sugar loaf poll. The neck in both sexes lacks the plumpness of the single purpose beef breeds, cows in milk being singularly pronounced in this respect. The Red Polled is a highly spirited breed, but less so than the Devon. In size it ranks much like the Devon, but greater weights, for bulls reaching in some cases 2,400 pounds are recorded. The Red Polls are economical feeders and make excellent heeves rather of the "butcher" than "export" class. Bullocks of this breed have won championship honors at the Smithfield (England) Club fat stock show. On one occasion such a winner dressed 73.75 per cent. of his live weight. In another case a winner at 32 months old weighed 1,708 pounds, having put on 450 pounds in twelve months. The breeding qualities of the breed are high. That is to say, a male stamps his progeny to a pronounced degree. It is claimed that the red color and polled heads are the almost invariable rule, even in the offsprings of the first cross. Other qualities of the breed are equally strongly transmitted. In Canada it is only recently that herds have been estab-

Continued on Page 11

Winnipeg's Future as a World Wheat Market Threatened

By E. A. PARTRIDGE

The dependence-born timidity of commission men who lean for support upon large manipulators or large users of grain, the big elevator owners and big domestic millers who wish to evade, as long as possible, active competition in making purchases from the farmers, and the varying degrees of failure, on the part of both the leaders and the rank and file of the grain growers, to grasp the larger view of what conditions are essential to the building up and maintenance of an ideal market, is, in the imminent multiplication of trade routes and terminals capable of becoming grain trade centres, threatening the very existence of Winnipeg as an important Grain Market.—E.A.P.

The dominant forces in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the big elevator people, the big millers and their henchmen, have carried a resolution in their association denouncing reciprocity. This is quite characteristic. They don't want any enlargement of the number of competitors for the farmers' grain nor the rivalry of a sample market like Minneapolis. Anticipating the failure of the campaign against reciprocity they are proposing to set up a sample market at Fort William.

On the face of it the thing looks like a bluff. What would become of the extra good car of its grade bought on sample at Fort William under present conditions? There is only one mill to provide a demand for sample grain arrived there, unless sorting, mixing and special binning in the terminals are going to be permitted by law from now on, or allowed to continue in defiance of law as in the near past, will enable the elevator owners to become competitors for superior types. A surreptitious sorting, mixing and special binning of grain at a terminal is a deadly blow at competition and downright robbery of the producer. The same things done openly under sanction of law and as concomitants of a properly situated sample market, would, in the case of a country largely dependent upon export demand for the maintenance of values, be not only unobjectionable but highly desirable.

Sample Buying Practiced

Sample buying is already practiced to a considerable extent in connection with the Western grain trade, but under conditions which make for great advantage to those having opportunities to practice it, without yielding any benefit to the grower, in fact, despite the small premiums resulting therefrom, with actual injury to him by reason of the unrecognized depreciation of the export grain.

It may be worth while to explain this situation at length. It is commonly assumed that under proper supervision, or if this be impossible, under government operation of the terminals, that the quality of grain leaving Fort William, for example, would be the average quality in the various grades of the grain as they came from the farmers' wagons. This is not true. At every country elevator operated by a mill owner there is going on a selection of grain in the interest of the miller. The better sort of each grade and the types having an intrinsic value higher than the grade into which their superficial characteristics would cause them to be thrown by the inspector, are reserved to be sent directly to the owner's mill, the remainder of the grain will be consigned to the public bins of a terminal elevator.

Manipulation Methods

A number of elevator owners also having business relations with certain millers, will sell certain types having premium values to them, and send the poorer residue of their purchases to the terminals. Or where the owner of the line elevator is also a part owner of a terminal he may forward the grain to be classified for his benefit, or to be mixed in such a way as to allow more of the higher grades to be shipped out of the terminal than have been taken in. Again, a number of Western millers receive samples or are otherwise kept informed as to the quality of grain sent forward by independent shippers either through elevators or over the loading platform. They are also instructed as to whom this grain is consigned to for sale. This enables them virtually to enjoy the advantages of a sample market without competition from other buyers. They usually offer a small premium for this grain or the bait of free storage for a limited period, or until a sale is made.

Some of the largest millers, moreover, by collusion with the railway people enjoy the privilege of stopping cars consigned to the terminals at their mills, without the consent of the shipper. If the car suits their purposes they endeavor to buy it. If not, it is allowed to go on to the terminals. Evidently grain which has run the gauntlet of selection in so many ways is in the bulk reaching the terminal elevator bound to be very much below the average product of the farmers. Nevertheless, it is assumed that the price obtained for export grain represents a fair price for an average quality of the various grades. Foreign buyers may not even know that a superior article to that obtained from the terminal elevators is in existence.

Must be Open to All

A sample market in which there is no equality of opportunity to enjoy its advantages on the part of every class of buyer, will be a very doubtful benefit to the producer. Moreover, a condition of affairs in which grain is allowed largely to pass into the custody of the users or dealers in advance of sale, is one which destroys any hope of augmenting the price by a delay in making sale, since grain under such conditions will enter into consumption and so satisfy the demand which it is hoped will arise by delay in making sale.

Reciprocity Changes Situation

The efforts to establish a sample market in Winnipeg have been steadily opposed by the large milling interest and their

lines of railway throughout the three provinces.

(2) Facilities for taking and forwarding samples from grain stored in special bins at the initial elevators to Winnipeg to be exposed for sale, in advance of shipment.

(3) Appliances for the making of chemicals, milling and baking tests of car lots of grain before shipment and sale.

(4) A sample market in Winnipeg wherein will be exposed, under government supervision, samples of car lots stored in the interior, with the result of the chemical, baking and milling tests exhibited along with the samples, and also the name of the selling agent for the owner. This arrangement will raise the commission man to a position of usefulness, as the expert representative of millers living at distances in some cases, and of the producer in others. His prosperity would no longer be dependent upon his slavish acquiescence to the will of the large domestic millers, and his activity would represent a real active factor in the market.

(5) The grading of grain from samples forwarded from initial elevators prior to the shipment, making it possible for the grower of grain to secure advances upon his product from the banks without placing his commodity in the custody of dealers and millers.

(6) Terminal facilities operated by government officials wherein wholesale buyers may enjoy the privilege of special binning, and opportunities for mixing and blending their purchases according to their requirements, such facilities to be

competition of Old Country buyers among themselves. If, on the other hand, it were shipped to Fort William or Port Arthur, it would only be available for sale to the Eastern Canadian Millers. On the contrary, were it retained in government storage at the initial point until sale were made and the sample forwarded to a great central market, such as Winnipeg would become under the conditions enumerated above, it would be available to attract the competitive bidding of Old Country, Eastern Canadian, American and even Oriental buyers.

Aids Elevator System

This alteration of conditions due to the opening up of new trade routes and markets has greatly increased the necessity for taking over the initial storage by the various local governments, and at the same time greatly lessened the risk of loss connected with the operation of these elevators by government. In all estimates that have been made of the income to be derived from the operation of the provincial elevator system, scarcely any account has been taken of the opportunities to secure revenue from secondary storage. In the near future the initial elevator will be the principal point of storage, and the revenue from secondary storage will in many cases be greater than the revenue derived from the initial charges for taking in, storing for 15 days, and shipping out. The advantages of a sample market will become greatly augmented by the removal of the duty from wheat entering the United States. The competition of the great mills at Minneapolis, particularly for bleached and smutted wheats, will force our domestic millers to pay very much larger prices than they have been doing up to the present time. In fact, these types of grain will bring nearly as much as they would have brought if they had entered into the straight grades to which they would have belonged except for the bleaching and the smutting.

The Hope of the Farmers

It is commonly supposed that a composite grade made up of a number of wheats from various localities of the same grade would be worth as much as the sum of the value of the various car lots entering into its competition, divided by their numbers. But this is not so. Wheat has a higher value before blending, to the miller, than afterwards, except as he has blended for himself according to a standard which meets his requirements. At the present time the grain at the terminal elevator has been greatly depreciated in quality from the standard of the average quality as derived from farmers. If it were frankly admitted that this grain was of an inferior quality then there might be some enquiry from Old Country dealers for our average quality at a premium over the price paid for the depreciated article. The hope of the farmers lies in concentrating all buying and selling at Winnipeg, and providing facilities for special binning at the terminals, so that the representatives of the Old Country, Eastern Canadian, American, Oriental and domestic millers may be encouraged to maintain representatives at this market and enter into active competition with each other for the superior qualities of grain.

Real Values Shown

An Old Country dealer admitted to the writer that a quality of grain containing 75 per cent. of hard grains, not necessarily red enough in color to qualify in our grading system, reasonably clean and weighing not less than 62 lbs. to the measured bushel—no unusual weight for our Western grades—would be worth a premium of

Continued on Page 32

THE SIEGE OF OTTAWA

How the Farmers raided the Politicians

This is the story of the great campaign which was started last December when the farmers bombarded Ottawa. Every farmer who went to Ottawa with his 500 fellow farmers should have a copy of this book. It is a record that every farmer living in the West today should be glad to have. It tells the full story of what the farmers did at Ottawa; how they took charge of the House of Commons and told Sir Wilfrid Laurier they wanted tariff reduction and a square deal. Every man who plans to keep pace with the democracy of the West should have one of these books. Get several copies and give them to your friends and show them what the farmers have done. Per copy 25 cents, post paid; five copies for \$1.00. Special price for larger orders to local branches.

BOOK DEPT. - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

allies, the railway people. The prospect, however, of the removal of the duty on grain entering the United States and the consequent prospect of obtaining access to a sample market at Minneapolis, is likely to force the hands of the members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. A sample market will have to be established either at Winnipeg or some other Canadian grain centre, or the opportunity of handling the grain will pass from the Canadian dealers in large measure. The prospect of obtaining a route for our grain via Hudson's Bay also threatens the future of Winnipeg as a grain centre.

Winnipeg's Prestige Threatened

Commission men, exporters, brokers and farmers should be concerned in retaining the prestige of Winnipeg as a grain market. The conditions which are essential to the retention and expansion of Winnipeg as a grain centre may be described as follows:

(1) The providing of government storage at initial shipping points along the

provided at the terminals of the various trade routes.

Partial Storage Sufficient

The development of the Hudson's Bay route, the American route and the British Columbia route by multiplying terminals would probably make it unnecessary for the government to acquire more than a portion of the elevator space in existence at the Great Lakes. Besides the effect of the multiplying of the routes in lessening the amount of storage required at the lake front, the increasing practice of storing up to the time of sale at the initial point of shipment will further lessen the demands for storage at Fort William and Port Arthur.

With the opening up of the various alternative routes, the initial shipping point will become a potential place of storage until sale has been made. For example, if grain were sent to Port Nelson prior to sale, it would there be only available for shipment to the Old Country, and consequently would only assure the



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Free Trade Manufacturers

NOTE:—We have asked a number of British Manufacturers why they do not favor protection in their own business. Their replies should prove interesting in view of the complaints being made by Canadian Manufacturers. These are more of the same series of letters of which we published a number a few weeks ago.—Ed.

Culcreuch, Fintry,
Stirlingshire.

I am not aware that British manufacturers, as a rule, are in favor of free imports of the goods which they manufacture. The majority would be likely, in the case of their own particular manufacture, to welcome any tax placed upon the import of goods which compete with theirs. Temporarily they would benefit by such a tax as their stocks would increase in value by the amount of it. I hope they would recognise that every manufacturer in the country of every kind of goods would have precisely the same claim for an import tax as they had, and that everything used in the course of their manufacture would rise in price in the same way as their own. The benefit would, therefore, at once be nullified, and the prime cost of their particular manufacture increased. Workmen, for the same reason, would have a right to an increase of wages as their purchasing power would be less, and in general our power of competition in the markets of the world would be lessened. This power of competition is vital to us—we must export. We would, by a tariff, endanger the greatest carrying trade, the greatest shipping trade, and the greatest export and import trade that the world has ever seen, and all this because a number of manufacturers imagine that they would increase their profits. In every country where there are import tariffs, manufacturers combine to raise prices up to the margin allowed them by the tariff, and they then export their surplus and in many cases a great part of their manufactures to Great Britain at a much lower price. In this way the consumer here gains. When a manufacturer in Great Britain finds that producers of his raw materials have raised the price on him, he can, even if such raw material is manufactured or produced in Great Britain, test the price in the markets of the whole world. If he finds the rise to be artificial, as by trade combination, he can, having open ports, import his requirements from abroad. Tariff ridden countries cannot do this—the consumer is at the mercy of combination of manufacturers. In order, however, thoroughly to understand why British people would suffer more from a tariff than the people of any other country on earth, it is necessary to remember that, mainly, we only import raw material, and goods which we cannot manufacture, never have manufactured, and don't propose to manufacture, and that the vast bulk of our imports consists of food stuffs. As a people we import nearly four-fifths of what we eat. Tariff reformers propose to tax this. A child can see that the burden of this tax would fall on the poor man and his family and that the poorer the family the heavier would be the burden. The rich man could laugh at it and it is the rich people principally who wish to impose it.

As long of the people of this country remain sane they will never have tariff reform or allow their food to be taxed.

(Signed) WALTER MENZIES.

Lock Manufacturer

Willenhall.

Since your letter of October 26th arrived I have been travelling almost continuously or would have replied to the same more promptly. In the first place I would say that I am a free trader—not because I am a manufacturer, for my motto is not yet "Our trade, our politics"—but because I am convinced that for the middle and poorer classes of people living in the British Isles, free trade is the wisest and best policy. The business for which I am responsible—Anglo-American Lock Co.—was established three or four years ago to produce British-made padlocks, night latches, and cabinet locks that would compete with those of American manufacture, and our experience goes to prove that we can produce just as good an article at from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. below American prices, and we head a considerable amount of advertising literature with "we need no protection, we

ask for no preference," for the simple reason that without either we are "way down below" our American rivals in price. Now I would state frankly if any English concern engaged in the lock trade stands to benefit by tariff reform, we do. If a "scientific" tariff was put on imported foreign locks and left off all raw material, it would be to our (commercial) advantage. But if a tariff is put on to (manufactured) steel plates and the various other semi-manufactured articles—which are, of course, our raw material—it would take away with the one hand an equivalent of what would be given to us with the other. As a matter of fact practically no foreign material is used in our products, but we can buy British-made steel, iron and brass in the best market because of the possibility of foreign competition the moment prices are artificially advanced. Moreover, during the time I was in U. S. A. I saw enough of the methods adopted by tariff protected manufacturers to convince me beyond a shadow of a doubt that such conditions would certainly be disastrous to the bulk of the lock makers in our (Willenhall) district. It is my firm conviction that if a prohibitive duty is put on locks—and nothing less would be effective—90 per cent. of those who are at present manufacturing locks in the British Isles would be wiped out of existence as independent manufacturers, the other 10 per cent. (among which number I surmise my company would be) might benefit, but it is a benefit I have no desire to secure because it would be obtained by the ruin of many other concerns who would not be (commercially) capable of securing a footing in the "ring" which would inevitably be formed. To speak quite frankly I must admit that a heavy duty on imported locks—and locks alone—would probably help us materially so far as our home trade is concerned, provided, of course, no tax is put on any of the raw materials used in the manufacture of our line. On the other hand, a considerable portion of our locks are sold for export to tariff protected countries, and incidentally let me say that we have no concern about our customers' tariffs, they pay all these, but of course on British-made locks get in every case as low, and in many cases lower duties to pay than on imported locks. We should be at a considerable disadvantage, if by protection our cost of production was increased, and it seems to me that this would be absolutely sure because (1) either the men would have higher wages or otherwise they would suffer considerably on account of the increased cost of living. (2) Our raw material—which is really semi-manufactured goods—would cost us more, and (3) the cost of machinery would automatically rise. So far as I can see, no one has yet been able to formulate an equitable scale of tariffs that would in any way materially assist ordinary English manufacturers. I am quite convinced that as soon as the scheme of tariff reform is laid before the public, the general disappointment that each person's own particular trade has not been more generally dealt with will be sufficient to kill the whole movement.

per pro ANGLO-AMERICAN LOCK CO.
(C. LEONARD NOTT).

Cheaper Explosives

Barton, S. O.,

Yorks.

In reply to your enquiry as to why in this country manufacturers are free traders, the following may serve you as one example: In the large quarries with which I am connected, we use annually many tons of high explosives. Under free trade we are enabled to purchase the explosives at from £30 to £50 per ton less than was paid before the foreign competitors entered the market.

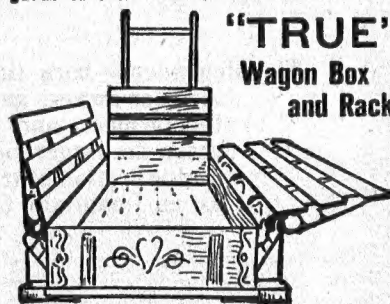
(Signed) E. LYALL,

(Managing Director of the Barton Limestone Co. Ltd., Barton Quarries, near Darlington)

Continued Next Week

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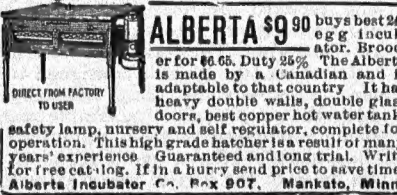


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THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

14-16 Princess Street
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Montreal

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Beef Raising in the West

Continued from Page 8

lished, but the breed has proved a successful beef producer in the West.

Fattening Cattle

Success in beef raising depends to a great extent on the method of fattening. At best it is an expensive process and, unless wisely managed, the expected profits may be wiped out and a decided loss experienced. In the provinces east of the great lakes two general systems of fattening are followed. In many instances the cattle are finished to go out from March to May, while in others the finishing is continued on pasture until June, July or August. In the Western provinces both winter and summer fattening are in vogue.

In former days cattle were housed for fattening in unventilated barns where the temperature was kept at a high point; the stuffy barns have now been done away with to a large extent and cattle are housed for fattening in light airy barns, or are fed entirely in the open air with none except natural shelter. This latter method has proved very satisfactory in Alberta, and even in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where the winter is more severe than in the province to the west, good results have been attained from out-door methods of feeding cattle. The following is quoted from the valuable experience of T. W. Bannister, of the Bow Valley Ranch, near Calgary, during the past four years:

Feeding Data

"The cattle were put in a small yard with open shed about December 10 each year. They were good cattle of uniform type, carefully selected. The yards were kept well bedded and the racks full of hay, native hay, brome grass and oat sheaves being supplied, thus giving variety. After the cattle have been in yards one week, one sheaf of green oats per head is given in the middle of the day for ten days, then the next ten days two pounds of oat chop per head once

a day is added, to be increased the following ten days to two pounds twice a day, and subsequently increased about every two weeks. During the last six weeks 25 per cent. barley chop is mixed with the oat chop. Water and salt, in which a little sulphur is mixed, is available at all times. The following are the results of each of the four year tests:

1905—14 steers—	Average
Fall weight	1,657 pounds
Finished weight	2,012 "
Average gain per head in	
90 days	355 "
Consumed 800 pounds of meal per	
head in test.	
1906—11 steers—	
Fall weight	1,675 pounds
Finished weight	2,012 "
Average gain per head in	
90 days	335 "
Consumed 800 pounds of meal per	
head in test.	

1907—12 steers—	
Fall weight	1,400 pounds
Finished weight	1,730 "
Average gain per head in	
100 days	330 "
Consumed 800 pounds of meal per	
head in test.	
1909—12 Galloway grades (Galloway	
bull-Shorthorn cows)—	
Fall weight	1,290 pounds
Finished weight	1,640 "
Average gain per head in	
130 days	350 "
Consumed 1,050 pounds of meal per	
head in test.	
Cost of feed and labor—	
1,050 lbs. of meal at 1 cent per lb.	\$10.50
Bushel (estimated) oats in sheaf.	1.80
2½ tons of hay at \$4 per ton	10.00
Labor (\$1 per head)	1.00
Total	\$23.30
Out-door Wintering in Manitoba	
William Grayston, Newdale, has the	

following to say about outdoor wintering in Manitoba:

A number of years ago John B. Cook, of Newdale, in connection with the late Dr. Harrison, built a large barn and started somewhat extensively into the business of winter feeding beef cattle. After about three years' experience, during which time the balance was always on the wrong side of the ledger, another bunch of cattle was bought and fed hay in shelter of the scrub which extends along the north side of the farm, the intention being to bring the cattle to the barn as the weather got colder. The cattle had access to open water in the ravines and appeared to be doing so well that they were left out all winter. A small allowance of grain was added to the hay about March 1. These cattle were sold early in the summer and were the first cattle to net their feeder a profit. Since that time Dr. Cook has continued to feed from sixty to one hundred head of steers each winter with satisfactory results. Years ago Dr. Cook's plan was to buy in the fall a bunch of cattle, big, lean steers and thin cows and heifers, almost anything with a large frame that might be made to carry meat. But today nothing is selected but steers of good beef conformation and weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds in the fall, steers that carry a considerable amount of flesh. Experience has proved that the fleshy steer is the most profitable to winter and makes better gains than the leaner one, and we rarely find a steer so fat from the grass that he will not stand a finished spell from grain.

Gathering Manure

I wish to correct a wrong impression about the manure. Some think that it would be out of the question to gather the manure among the scrub. Now, if the straw is fed in a comparatively limited open space until it reaches a depth of two or three feet of straw and manure, it is not difficult to gather it up. I know of no better way to convert large quantities of straw into useful manure than by feeding it liberally out of doors to grain-fed cattle. In

DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

(By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.)

The readers of The Guide have demanded reliable information on "dry farming" as it is called. After considerable search and consultation with experts this book was selected. The author is one of the leading agricultural scientists of the day and has studied conditions in South Africa and United States. The author treats of the "Campbell System" of dry farming and also devotes a chapter to "The Traction Engine in Dry Farming." Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the O.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alberta, and one of Canada's leading Dry Farming Experts, says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated. This book is kept in The Guide office and will be sent by return mail, \$1.80, postpaid.

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With the gas tractor the soil is broken, the land cultivated and the crop threshed with the minimum amount of manual labor, and with an ease and convenience that steam power was never able to furnish. Then the various details of the farm work are taken care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes the power for sawing and chopping, pumping, churning, washing machine and separator, in fact all the chore work is taken care of by the gas engine. It is natural that every farmer wants education in the operation of the Gas Engine, and no better book can be found that takes up the various details of construction and operation and in easily understood language, than Audel's Gas Engine Manual furnishes. It takes up the care and management of Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, Marine and Automobile Engines. The book contains 512 pages and is well illustrated by diagrams and printed in large, clear type on good paper. This book is kept in stock and will be sent by return mail to any address. Postpaid, \$2.00.

BOOK DEPARTMENT THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

feeding straw it is necessary to use much more than the cattle will eat up clean, as by this means the cattle can always have a comfortable bed, and we aim to have the cattle comfortable.

About the first of December, or earlier if the weather is severe, the cattle are given about four pounds of grain each day. The grain is all fed in the evenings in troughs about three feet wide, eight inches deep and raised about two and a half feet from the ground. The grain ration consists of a mixture of oats and barley chopped (barley principally), and bran, about one-third bran by weight. Finely ground chop gives best results and is most appreciated by the cattle. I usually feed about sixteen hundred pounds of grain per steer during the feeding period, and the ration is increased in January to about eight pounds per steer a day, and during April to ten pounds. This is continued until about the 20th of June, when the steers are sold. If the grass becomes good in June less grain is needed at the finish.

In feeding cattle on such a dry ration watering is of considerable importance. Those who are so situated that cattle can have access to open water at all times are especially favored for this work; the cattle need to drink frequently and in small quantities. Where water is not so easily available it must be kept in the trough as constantly as the severity of the weather will permit, as a large drink of cold water following long abstinence would chill any animal and cause temporary check to digestive processes. In regard to salt we usually place a barrel in some convenient spot and knock the head in.

The steers are bought when cattle are at about the lowest price, a premium over the market being paid for the privilege of selecting steers of approved type. In working out our balance sheet we have been in the habit of charging the grain fed to the cattle at the rate of 80 cents per 100 pounds. This we consider a fair price in an ordinary year. We charge interest, wages and all necessary expenses and have been able with a margin of 1½ cents per pound between buying and selling price to make an average profit of about seven dollars per head.

Feeding in Stable

Mr. G. H. Bradshaw, Morden, Man., describes how he makes steer feeding contribute to his treasury as follows:

"We feed from ten to fifteen head each winter, preferring two and three-year-olds running in weight when ready for market from 1,100 to 1,500 pounds. Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus are preferred in the order named. I have always fed in stable in box stalls. The cattle are dehorned and run loose, six in a pen fourteen by twenty feet. I have found they do better than tied up. They have more freedom, get more exercise and rest better. Pens are cleaned out when convenient, once in two weeks to a month. Plenty of fresh straw is given each day. The tramping of the cattle makes fine manure. The floors of the pens are of cement concrete. As I have fine natural shelter, if I wanted to go into the business more extensively, I would build cheap sheds on a bluff and feed in the open instead of putting up costly buildings. I have fed very little straw; have used almost entirely brome hay, which I grow to clean dirty land. The grain ration consists of one-third oats, two-thirds barley (ground), up till February 1, and barley meal entirely thereafter, which, with the brome hay, is very satisfactory. The meal is fed in troughs at the rate of half a gallon per head twice a day for two weeks to start with, increasing to three feeds per day; again increasing at intervals of about two weeks till the beginning of February, when each steer generally receives one gallon three times a day of barley meal. This amount is never exceeded and sometimes if the steers are in fine condition rather less is fed. I have always raised all my own feed, but use nothing else but hay and meal. The stock are turned out each day in a sheltered yard for water and left out on fine days for a short time for exercise. Sometimes they are given their noon feed of hay or fodder in the open. If cattle are fed loose in pens, dehorning is necessary, and is done with least injury when they are about two years

old. When tied up I don't think dehorning is any advantage. I generally put steers in early in November, and feed till sold, sometimes in March, sometimes not until May. As cattle were not weighed when put in I cannot give average gains.

"I don't think there is any best season to sell. I fixed a minimum price of four cents for March delivery, four and a quarter cents for April, and four and a half for May, and find that a margin of \$1.50 per 100 pounds on bought steers just about pays for food consumed. In my case I have been cleaning a dirty farm and have taken this method of converting the hay and coarse grains, grown in the process,

early if prices are suitable; if not, feed them for May. A great many make a serious mistake of allowing their cattle to fail until Christmas, and then start to feed. It is easier to keep on three pounds of flesh than to replace one lost pound. In this country it is necessary to feed till May or June to get the best returns, as large stocks of frozen meat are laid in by the butchers in the fall and prices are usually low until May, although there are exceptions.

"In winter feeding the stockman should have an increase of a quarter of a cent per month, that is, steers bought at three cents, with four months to feed, should sell at four cents or better. Farmers should winter their



Galloway Bull, Chancellor of Ballyboley, Champion of the Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England

into money. The manure returned to the land has also helped considerably."

Corn and Roots

It is not generally conceded that the Prairie Provinces of the Canadian Northwest are included in what is called the "Corn Belt," nevertheless, it is a fact that the growing of fodder corn is on the increase, especially in the southern half of Manitoba. Corn harvesters are being sold in constantly increasing numbers and not a few corn cultivators have been introduced. A splendid 50-acre crop of corn was harvested on one of the dairy farms near Winnipeg last year. Corn fodder, however, does not as yet play any important part in the cattle feeding industry, but as more extensive methods are introduced, it will, in many sections, become an important element in the rotation as a cleaning crop and the fodder will be utilized in stock feeding.

Root growing is confined as yet to

young steers better. It pays. A very light grain ration added to the roughage makes a great difference. Steers coming three years old, fed in yards with open sheds for stormy weather, given all the straw they can eat and about three pounds of grain once a day (fed in the evening), will hold their own and be ready to ship off grass early, say about July, when prices are usually good."

Marketing

The marketing is the objective point of every live stock breeder. Unless the farmer can see a return for his outlay and labor he is not likely to continue fattening cattle. Fortunately there are consumers awaiting the beef, and since it is generally conceded impracticable for the feeder to kill his cattle and prepare the meat for the urban dweller, and as the urban dweller cannot profitably go to the country for his cuts of meat, markets, abattoirs and



"Topsman Duke, a famous sire, bred, reared and used in Manitoba

very limited areas and mostly to farms where pure bred herds are maintained. Roots, either turnips, mangolds or sugar beets, do exceedingly well, but owing to the cost of labor in handling, do not enter into cattle feeding rations very extensively in the West.

Perhaps the most profitable of all methods of finishing cattle is that described by Mr. R. J. Phin, a large dealer and farmer near Moosomin, Sask., who says:

"Next to the selection of good stockers, the best practice for the average farmer, I believe, is to furnish good pasture for all stock he wishes to turn off. It is surprising how few do this. I have some rape when the pasture fails to keep the cattle up, and start grain feeding early. It is well to sell

shops have been brought into existence. Markets are thus a necessary part of the beef trade of every advanced country; and the more valuable the live stock industry, the better the marketing arrangements. In Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg (to a certain extent), and other places, vast sums of money have been invested in fitting up yards and buildings for the selling and buying of stock. At these points on certain days when the supply is short, the feeder has little difficulty in finding a buyer for his finished bullocks. During the past two seasons, owing to almost continuous good markets, many cattle have been coaxed away from their owners before they were fit to be marketed. Country buyers have been more insistent than usual, which has augured

well for the cattle raisers, so far as the immediate price is concerned, but it has reduced the output of good cattle. To find a market has not been a serious problem to the man in the district where cattle of good quality are produced. Fortunately during the past season comparatively few periods of bad market conditions have been encountered. This has had an excellent effect on the trade. A well known general shortage prevented serious slumps, and confidence in the industry has been the result.

Just when to market cattle is a serious problem. While the good ones, well finished, always sell most readily and at highest prices per pound, it is not always expedient to hold cattle until ripe for the best trade. One's supply of rough fodder must be a strong factor in deciding a matter of when to sell. It may or may not pay to buy concentrated food, but it seldom pays to purchase roots, hay or ensilage for beef making. Feeders, after considering the age, quality and condition of their cattle, should decide, when putting them on a fattening ration, how long they should be fed, and then feed and market them accordingly. It is safer to do this one year after another than to follow the policy too often pursued of getting the cattle ready and then waiting for the market to become satisfactory. In times of normal supply too often the consequence of such a policy is a heavy run of stock and a serious drop in values just at the wrong time.

Grades of Cattle

In a market like Toronto, Montreal or Winnipeg, cattle are graded as exporters, butchers, stockers, feeders and cannery. Butchers are subdivided into "choice," "medium" and "common." Exporters are not necessarily better finished or worth more per pound than butchers, but they are usually somewhat larger and heavier. A strong, fleshy bullock stands the shipping well, dresses out a good weight of beef, and it costs no more for ocean freight for a large animal than a small one. The majority of cattle, exclusive of feeders and stockers, sold on Canadian markets, belong to the butcher class. These are valued largely according to condition as regards finish. They are usually younger and smaller than exporters, and those of the "choice" class are quite as well finished and usually bring as much a pound. "Medium" cattle are less well finished, dressing fifty-two to fifty-four per cent., while "common" includes thinner stock and lower grades, often showing dairy form and colors. Stockers and feeders include calves, yearlings, two-year-olds, and older cattle that are to be sent back to the country for further feeding. Each is graded according to age, quality and condition. While such cattle cost high prices, if well bred and thrifty they put on weight rapidly—forty to sixty pounds a month—and come back No. 1 beef, usually for export.

Preparing Cattle for Shipment

It pays to prepare cattle for shipment in order to reduce as far as possible shrinkage during transit. Grass cattle should be yarded for a couple of days and fed hay, preferably timothy, and if grain has been fed the ration of this should be reduced. A few days' feeding on dry oats, about five pounds a head, is recommended by good cattlemen. Water should be allowed constantly until the morning they are to leave the farm, and care should be taken to drive them leisurely to the station. This method will reduce scouring and shrinkage to a minimum.

Situation in Canada

As has been the case in the United States, the Canadian beef raisers of recent years have not been keeping up their breeding herds in a ratio to the increased consumption. In the United States from January 1, 1909, till the end of the year the total population of cattle had fallen off 2,000,000 head. In Canada the situation is little if any more favorable. In 1909 the total cattle population was 4,384,779, in 1910 the total number was 4,033,280, a decrease of 351,499. In regard to the depopulation, the Western Provinces have been the greatest sinners. Out of 70,000 head exported from the West in 1909 fully 65 per cent. were females,

Continued on Page 26



— AN ADVERTISEMENT BY —
C. H. STINSON
 WESTERN MANAGER
American-Abell
 Engine & Thresher Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

In the December number of the Grain Growers' Guide I wrote an "Ad" on reciprocity, government owned elevators, saving and cleaning your grain, etc.

With your kind permission now I would like to say a few words about plowing and cultivating your farm with steam and gas power.

This is a subject that is causing much comment among all classes of farmers. Many farmers have proven to their entire satisfaction that steam power is the cheapest and best power to use. This applies especially to districts where good or fairly good water can be obtained, where fuel is not too high priced. There are districts where the steam engine will do this work cheaper and better than can be done by horses. Then there are other districts where wood, coal and water are scarce where the gas engine comes to the relief of the farmer. Then when you have decided to buy an engine, the question presents itself: "What kind shall I buy?"

Well, there are many kinds to choose from. There are many companies in the business who will not even smile when they say: "Mine or ours is the best, buy this, sign here." Now, just ask Mr. Man, in addition to the usual questions about the quality of his goods, what the facilities of his particular company are for caring for its trade. Ask him if he is a visitor in this country or if he is here to stay; where he has a stock of repairs, and make sure his stock was not sent in by mail or by the wheel-barrow load. Some people get thousands of dollars worth of repairs in a tool grip.

THE AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE AND THRESHER CO., LTD., have stocks of repairs at all their branch houses, and they not only have a staff of salesmen, but they have a staff of experts at your service. You may never need repairs or mechanics, but think what it means in case of an accident to get quick service.

AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE AND THRESHER CO., LTD., make right here in Canada the very best line of Plowing and Threshing Machinery **SOLD** in Canada. Our Special Tricycle Type Plowing Engines have proven to be the very best and the most efficient plowing engine on the market.

We have added to our line of plowing engines the **UNIVERSAL GAS TRACTOR**, made at Stillwater, Minn. The Universal is of the double opposed type of motor—cylinders are 7½ inch bore by 8 inch stroke. Speed, 500 revolutions per minute, 40 horse power brake test, weight 10,500 pounds.

The Universal Gas Tractor made for itself in 1909 and 1910 many records that will live for many years in the minds of the owners. The Universal Gas Tractor will be known in Canada as the **AMERICAN-ABELL UNIVERSAL FARM MOTOR**.

We will be pleased to mail you catalogue which will explain the different lines of engines we handle.



OUR CREED: "We believe Honest Goods can be sold to Honest People by Honest Methods."

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WE REPRESENT

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THE MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING MACHINE CO.,
Hopkins P.O., Minn.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

WHAT IS THE NOISE ABOUT?

Editor, GUIDE:—You will notice the noise in regard to the reciprocity agreement is not made by the producers whose products are being placed on the free list, and who will be in competition with like producers on the American side of the line. The noise is made by those who, not short-sightedly, see that the success of an open market in farm products, will soon lead to a more open market in manufactured goods. Railways will suffer, so say the wise. Would they have the producers of the three Prairie Provinces further taxed, in order to maintain a ten per cent. dividend on watered stock, as well as on cash invested? The C.P.R., we are told, had something over \$30,000,000 profits in last year's business, and had the watered stock been removed and no dividends paid on watered stock, but confined to the actual cash invested, it is hard to say what the surplus would have been. The Western Provinces have built all the roads we have in the West, so far as finance is concerned, but do not own them, and we are compelled to pay dividends on as much watered stock as we pay on actual cash invested. Sir D. D. Mann is quoted to have said, "We need have no fear as to the existing railroads, as the increase of production will tax the existing railroads to their limit whatever competition may come into existence." Sir Wm. Mackenzie, has said in a first interview, that the tariff negotiation did not look good to him, and upon further information he said he could not see much the matter as Canada's hands were not tied in any manner and could be released at any time if desired. E. J. Chamberlin, general manager of the G.T.P., says there is nothing in the reciprocity agreement to cause alarm. If the Canadian railways do not get the grain to haul, it will be because the producer can do better by being allowed an open market and selling where he can do best, then it is up to the transportation companies, millers and others in the grain trade, to give us a square deal. Some of our statesmen are trying to make out that the agreement will not help the farmer in selling his grain. Why are the grain dealers and transportation companies so anxious to create a sample market if the proposed measure goes into effect, and why are they so much against a sample market if the measure does not go into effect? Surely any sane man can see through that little game, and so do they, (the grain dealers), that an open market which will allow the producer to sell his grain on the sample market in Minneapolis or Duluth, getting him away from the unfairness of the present grading system in Winnipeg, which is a tax on the producer from 2c. to 3c. on the higher grades and from 5c. to 7c. on the lower grades. The proofs of these statements are in this fact. Compare the Minnesota Grain Inspection Act, which governs the Dakotas, with the Manitoba Grain Inspection Act, and we have got the proof without argument. The Manitoba Grain Inspection Act demands that 1 Nor. shall contain 60 per cent. of hard Red Fyfe wheat, and the Minnesota Inspection Act demands that 1 Nor. shall contain fifty per cent. of hard wheat.

Now by observation it is found that the larger portion of our 3 Nor. as graded under the Manitoba Inspection Act, contains 50 per cent. or more of sound hard wheat. Now our 1 Nor. sells in Winnipeg from 8c. to-day to 10c. or 12c. in the past below 1 Nor. in Minneapolis, and our 3 Nor. sells below our 1 Nor. 6c., 7c. or

8c., whereas if it was sold on the Minneapolis market most of it should sell at the price of 1 Nor. If reciprocity goes into effect it will be the means of creating a sample market in Winnipeg, just what we, the Grain Growers, have been clamoring for, for years, but have been strongly opposed by all grain men and transportation companies. Some of the American statesmen and others, including J. J. Hill, claim it will not reduce the price of wheat to the American farmer. Now either our Canadian statesmen or our American statesmen are wrong—they cannot both be right. It is a settled fact, that if our wheat does not affect the Minneapolis market with a downward tendency, then it follows that we must get more for our wheat, without taking into account the gain made by having the privilege of selling on a sample market. If the above statements are correct, then there is just one conclusion to come to, that is, it will force the creation of a sample market here, and the above statement will stand all kinds of investigation. If, as Mr. Hill has said lately, the American grain men have exported fifty million bushels in the last year, and so long as America is an exporting country in wheat, and Liverpool the great centre as a wheat market, and all other markets are affected by its actions, then in the name of common sense what difference does it make to the foreign dealer or to the Liverpool dealer whether Canadian wheat comes through American channels or through Canadian channels? It is claimed, of course, that the Americans have mixing privileges which the Canadians have not, but just on this point we know without guessing, that to prove that statement to be correct in reality will require a great amount of explanation, in fact no amount of explanation will make us clear on this point. And it is safe to say that in the event of reciprocity going into effect that further mixing privileges will be demanded by the grain dealers here. And I would say in order to make a sample market a success in Winnipeg, it will be absolutely necessary to have a special binning privileges in a government system of terminal elevators, and a mixing system recognized by the government and under the absolute control of an independent commission, and until such as outlined above has come into effect it will be impossible to have a successful sample market. It is impossible to create a successful sample market while private ownership exists in the terminals, and the same may be said so far as internals are concerned. If we can get a sample market carrying the advantages of Minneapolis and Duluth, in Winnipeg, our producers will get just as much for their grain passing through the Winnipeg sample market as they will get for it passing through the Minneapolis or Duluth sample markets. Now the great good to come from reciprocity is the fact that it will force our government, grain dealers and transportation companies into an action that will create and put into effect such conditions as will enable us to have a sample market in the city of Winnipeg. If reciprocity will bring such into effect it will be the means of saving to the producers of the Prairie Provinces from five to seven million dollars on every one hundred million dollars worth of wheat we have to sell, and I do not believe it is possible to get a sample market till we get reciprocity because our grain dealers know better than we do what a sample market means to the Western producer, that is, a sample market carrying the advantages

of Minneapolis and Duluth. A sample market is our salvation.

Live Stock

Then take the question of live stock. We know as a matter of fact that for years some of our Western farmers have taken their cattle across that imaginary line, paid the duty and made a profit. With duty removed it will mean ten to fifteen dollars per head to the producer. That would mean better treatment for the farmers who did sell in the Winnipeg market and should mean that the city of Winnipeg would be compelled to take over the present stock yards and handle them in the same manner as the stock yards in Toronto are handled by the city of Toronto. When the C.P.R., who control the only stock yards here, found that new conditions warranted such an action, they will be ready to do so from the standpoint that it will pay them to do so. That is about the only way to get large corporations to change their systems, and when the city realizes that the new channels opened for the producer of cattle, is diverting the cattle trade that way, then the city will at once come to its senses and see that the producers and shippers in the future will be treated in a manner they are entitled to, which has not been the case up till the present time. I notice that figures have been quoted lately showing cattle to be as high or higher in Winnipeg than on the other side of the line, but the following figures show the fact. Winnipeg, Feb. 27th, showed the highest point or cattle \$6.00. Chicago on Feb. 27th, highest point \$6.90, a difference of 90 cents per hundred, and I am not sure but a greater difference could be shown if many other points were taken into consideration, and at many times in the past the difference has been greater than even this. As far as the hog question is concerned, at present our prices are about fifty cents per hundred higher than Chicago, and Buffalo is higher than Toronto or Montreal, or as high as Winnipeg, and when we go back over a term of years you will find that the average price on the American side has been much higher than ours and it is safe to say that it will be the case in the future, if there is no reciprocity. Reciprocity would mean a much steadier market in Winnipeg than we have had in the past. It is patent to every person who has studied up the hog question, that prices fluctuate and go down to such a low point that farmers would starve in the business when supply and demand would not warrant such conditions.

As to the horse trade, free trade will give us horses for farm purposes from \$25 to \$50 per head less than we are paying at the present time. Probably we have fifteen to twenty-five per cent. of our people raising horses for sale, but on the other hand we have seventy-five or eighty-five per cent. who have to buy them. Then we would say, the greatest good to the greatest number. I am informed to-day that good teams sold in Winnipeg the other day under the hammer, spot cash, from \$600 to \$800 per team. It goes without saying that farmers can raise horses at 25 per cent. less than the above prices and make money. It is acknowledged by all struggling farmers in the new parts of the country, that the horse question makes heavier demands on them than all other things they have to deal with, then surely it would not be fair to place any hindrance in the way of the producer getting his horses at reasonable prices.

The barley question has many features that strongly recommend the reciprocity proposed. Barley is the greatest solution of the noxious weed problem. Some say that duty removed from oats and corn will hurt us in coarse grains, but the duty has been removed from corn for some time and I do not think any person will claim it has hurt the oat trade. Now in the face of the above facts, how any body of men can take the stand that the arrangement will not help us as producers, is hard to reconcile indeed. Every man who produces something to sell should be allowed to sell his product where it best suits him, without hindrance. Surely it is very hard to show how we would be justified in keeping up restrictions between ourselves and our nearest neighbors, and over ninety million of people, that places them in the same position as if they were a thousand miles distant from us. Let us deal with our neighbors as if they were our neighbors, and let no man stop us. As to loyalty, my opinion of loyalty is to get the best conditions possible for the producer, the man who creates wealth, and let no body of men place toll gates in his path which

will compel him to pay tribute to non-producers. A contented people is a sure indication of loyalty. I am sorry for those men who are so frightened of annexation. If we ever get annexation it is when Canada annexes the United States, and I am sure it is not necessary to be alarmed at this early date. I am sorry that our government did not go further into the matter of reduction in tariff on the many things we are compelled to pay taxes on, in a manner that the great plain people do not realize to the fullest extent, as to what it really means; for instance, when we buy a woollen shirt costing \$1.30 you pay a dollar for shirt and 30 cents for tariff, and when we buy a spade we do the same thing; but when some person who does not produce, buys a valuable diamond, he pays no tariff. Of course the diamond is a very necessary article in production, which is the mainstay of the country, but agricultural implements or other necessary articles in production, such as the producer must have, would apparently not figure to any extent in production. Then we are not surprised that some great statesman in the past has said, "Do not attempt to tax directly in a manner that they, the great plain people, can readily understand to what extent they are being taxed, but you can place a tariff on everything he has to buy and you can tax the last rag on his back and he does not know it, thus you get the revenue you desire and there will be no discontent except to say that times are very hard." By what right should we interfere with the American people as to their action in allowing our producers free access to their markets. To say the least, it is hard to understand the actions of some of our wise men at this time. Would it not be safe to say that those protectionists are just as opposed to British preference as they are opposed to the reciprocity proposed?

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

THE COST OF THE TARIFF

Editor Guide:—I heartily endorse the idea of a vigorous organization campaign, as it is but too plainly evident that the Ottawa government is trying to dodge us farmers at every turn, and it is not at all hard to guess in which direction its sympathy lies. The "Farmers' Railway to Hudson's Bay" is another great idea. The Western farmers should all shout "Hurrah," and do our best to realize this railway. I just wonder how big a subsidy the farmers would get from the government to build this railway. The Guide asks for a list of yearly purchases by different individual farmers, in order to give an illustration of how much the protection tariff costs the farmer. Well here is what I bought during the year 1910:

	Duty
1 Drill.....	\$110.00 \$11.20
1 Landpacker	140.00 10.00
2 Gang plows	175.00 20.40
3 Eight-foot binders ..	525.00 57.75
6 Sections of harrows ..	35.00 3.40
4 Wag ns	400.00 80.00
2 Wagon gears	130.00 20.00
4 Sets of harness	200.00 25.00
1 Gasoline engine	500.00 67.50
1 Grain crusher	55.00 10.50
25,000 ft. lumber	700.00 Free
Articles of clothing	500.00 60.00
Blacksmith tools and re-	
pair tools	150.00 20.00
1,800 lbs. binder twine ..	198.00 Free
Hardware	250.00 37.50
Woven fencing	75.00 5.00
Paint	60.00 10.00

\$4,233.00 \$488.25

I raised the same season 20,000 bushels of wheat which grades No. 2 and No. 3 Northern at Winnipeg, and which European millers would like to buy at No. 1 Northern price and possibly pay a premium of a few cents per bushel. Now the question is, have we farmers a grievance or not? Mr. Laurier seems to think that we have not, that we are growing wealthy and doing very well indeed. I'll admit that a very few of us are doing fairly well, thanks to our undaunted energy and labor, risking all our yearly earnings and credit on the next year's crop, and while some of us have succeeded more of us have gone broke, and the majority of us are laboring and worrying how to pay interest on the mortgage on our farms, to say nothing about due instalments, and these are facts that I am sorry to say I have occasion to notice quite frequently. I am quite in line with a single tax on land values as a source of government revenue, and do away with the protective tariff. If the amount of revenue collected by our

government were deducted from the excess in price caused by the tariff on all goods consumed in Canada in one year, how many miles of Hudson's Bay Railroad would the remainder build, or how many terminal elevators, etc.?

F. W. PETERS.

Rosthern, Sask.

[Note.—Mr. Peters sent in the above letter without the duty figured. We have figured out the duty actually paid or the enhancement in price due to the tariff and find it to be \$438.25. Some of our readers make the error of figuring the duty upon the retail price of the article. The duty should be figured upon the appraised value for customs purposes. We believe that the actual cost of the tariff to Mr. Peters is shown in the above figures. Will some more farmers kindly send us a list of their purchases for one single year?—Ed.]

FARMERS STAND FIRM

Editor, GUIDE:—I notice in THE GUIDE of Dec. 28, 1910, an article asking all Grain Growers to write to their different members and also to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, re government ownership of terminal elevators. We believe that if each Grain Grower would do this and back up what has already been done it could not help but have a good effect and would be time

We are swamped with letters for publication. As the tariff is the big subject now before the people we wish to give it special attention for the next few weeks. We should like our readers to send us brief letters showing us in detail their purchases during one year so that we can figure the cost to the farmer. Outside of this we should like our readers to turn their artillery upon their members at Ottawa in support of reciprocity, free trade in farm implements and increase in the British preference, as well as government operation of the terminals. After two weeks we hope to be able to give our readers space to present their views to the public.

THE EDITOR.

well spent. We see from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply that they do not seem to be very favorable to government ownership but we still think from past experience that nothing short of that will give satisfaction to the grain producers of the West, especially to those of us who have been growing grain for the last thirty years. We think that all Grain Growers should stay together and insist on this.

C. BURDETT,
Director M.G.G.A.

Foxwarren, Man.

Note.—We are glad to know that Mr. Burdett, who is one of the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, approves of the action of writing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and telling him that government operation of the terminals is the only thing that will protect the farmers. Every Western member should be told the same thing.—Ed.

WESTERN FARMERS LOSING \$1,000,000 YEARLY



through selling unclean grain. Hon. Sydney Fisher says: "Universal prevalence of weeds in Canada is the greatest evil we have to contend with. If Canadian agriculture is to flourish the nuisance caused by weed seeds must be stamped out." Let me show you how you can separate and grade ALL kinds of seed, eliminate ALL weed seed, all shrunken grains, smut and dust, easily, quickly and thoroughly with the

CHATHAM FANNING MILL and Seed Grader

Absolutely separates wild and tame oats from wheat. Makes perfect separation of FLAX, OATS and WHEAT Mixture.

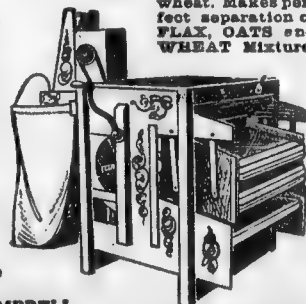
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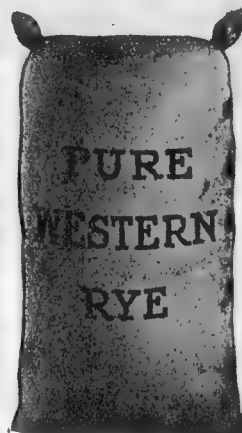
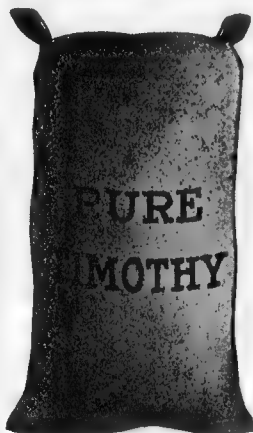
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PRICE PER 100 LBS.	Gold Standard	Brandon	Calgary
TIMOTHY	14.75	\$14.75	\$15.75
TIMOTHY	Gilt Edge	13.75	14.75
WESTERN RYE	Gold Standard	16.00	17.00
WESTERN RYE	Gilt Edge	15.00	16.00
BEOME	Gold Standard	14.00	15.00
BEOME	Gilt Edge	13.00	14.00
CLOVER	Common Red	23.00	24.00
CLOVER	Alsike	22.25	23.50
MILLET	Hungarian	6.75	6.50
MILLET	German	5.75	6.50

SEE OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

McKENZIE'S PEDIGREED SEED GRAIN

PRICE PER BUSHEL	Brandon	Calgary
WHEAT .. Gold Standard Red Fife	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.90
WHEAT .. Preston	1.65	1.90
WHEAT .. Macaroni	1.65	1.85
WHEAT .. Marquis	4.50	4.75
OATS .. Banner (Special Strain)	.90	1.05
OATS .. Sixty Day or July	1.10	1.25
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BARLEY .. O.A.C. No. 21	2.30	2.50

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So far as climate is concerned Alfalfa can be grown in almost every section of the West. The value of a successful Alfalfa field is so great that farmers seldom dispose of it as long as it will continue to produce a crop. For the Canadian West we recommend the hardy Montana Grown strain of Lucerne.

PRICE PER	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
ALFALFA ... Lucerne, Montana grown	\$7.10	\$13.75	\$27.25	\$7.50	\$14.50	\$28.25
ALFALFA ... Lucerne, common	6.75	13.00	24.00	7.00	13.50	25.50
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AN EXPLANATION

Editor, GUIDE:—My friends call my attention to an item that occurs in Mr. Langley's speech on the elevator question at the convention. I am aware that a reporter may not always catch the right word, and that our words are often condensed. Mr. Langley stated, that in the Manitoba government scheme "there was a buyer but two days a week for a farmer that had only a few wagon loads." I am made to say in your otherwise accurate report—"That is a perfectly satisfactory arrangement." The words I really uttered were—"That is a fairly satisfactory arrangement for a man with a few wagon loads." No sane man could say it was a perfect arrangement.

W. HORDERN.

Dundurn, Sask.

CO-OPERATION THE REMEDY

Editor, GUIDE:—The Manufacturers' representative, Mr. Russell, is trying to pull the black cap over the eyes of the farmers, but this won't work. We intend making the manufacturers dance to our music now; we have danced to their music long enough. Mr. Russell don't tell us what the raw material costs; and he don't tell us we pay the duty on it, yet we do. The manufacturers don't sell us a binder and forget to add the duty to it. At the present time a few men dominate the whole industrial situation, the rest of us are their slaves. The only remedy is co-operation in everything; the only way we will kill all the trusts and combines. Co-operation in selling our grain has helped us; why won't co-operation help us along all the other lines of our business. Well, our remedy is to vote for the men whose interest is identical with our own.

WM. TRACEY.

Dundurn, Sask.

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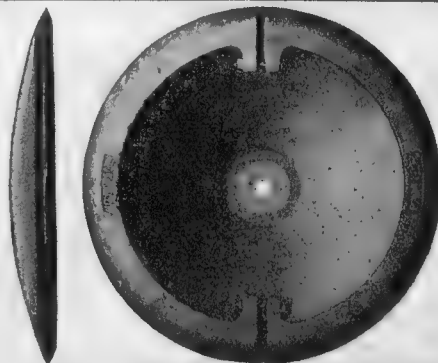
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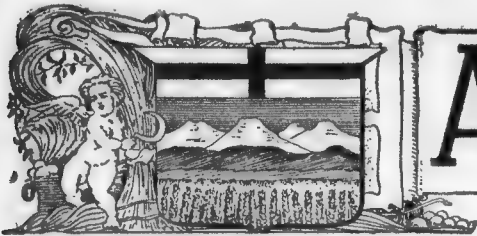
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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower, Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus, Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream, Innisfail

Directors at Large:
James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, Noble.

District Directors:
P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Nmapo; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carswell, Penhold; M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

"ALBERTA'S NEW MOVE"

Under the above heading, the Magrath Pioneer, one of the best known weekly newspapers in Southern Alberta, has the following interesting comment to make: "The action of the United Farmers of Alberta in opening a permanent office in Calgary indicates the confident feeling which the farmers have in the ultimate triumph of their cause. It demonstrates that the farmers have decided to conduct their business upon a business basis. Day by day it is brought home to the Western farmers that they must have a properly organized and equipped headquarters if they are to accomplish the work upon which they have started. The secretaryship is the most important office in the farmers' organizations, and from the central office emanates the bonds which bind the different units into a powerful whole. In this day of business competition the farmers can well afford to pay for the best brains available to protect their interests. The profession of agriculture is rapidly taking front place in our national life, and this fact is due most largely to the fact that the farmer nowadays is doing his own thinking instead of allowing others to think for him. The financial side of the organization work has always deterred farmers' associations in the past from stepping out boldly in pursuit of their aims. The financial problem is no longer the big one. The farmers are willing to pay their way, once they are convinced that the course is a wise one. The day is coming when the farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be united province by province and working together for their common good under a permanent federal headquarters. The move has already been made."

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRING UNION No. 24

At an executive meeting held at the home of C. W. Harrington on December 28, 1910, the following report was prepared, and presented to the regular meeting held the following day:—During the year 1910 there has been an average attendance at our meetings of 13.9. A special meeting was held at the home of T. B. Goodall to listen to an address given by Rice Sheppard, of Strathcona, and was well-attended. The subject was "Organization" and the speaker spoke of the progress of the association and of the advantage it was to the farmers generally.

Three delegates were sent to the Edmonton convention, viz: Messrs. C. W. Harrington, T. A. Farrill and A. M. Campbell. Two directors resigned, namely: Messrs. T. A. Farrell and A. M. Campbell, owing to the formation of a union at Bell Camp; and Messrs. T. B. Goodall and I. C. Dale, of Tring, were elected to fill these vacancies. The plan of hail insurance No. 1 of Circular No. 1 was adopted by the Union. T. B. Goodall, of Tring union, took out his life membership in the association. The railway crossing at Kitscoty was put in order through the local union writing to the C.N.R. authorities. Pork packing agreements have been signed by members and others in this district for about 500 hogs. On May 28th the transportation committee was instructed to put forward a plea for a railway to be built through this country; after the secretary had taken the matter up with several companies. It was also moved and seconded at this meeting that Tring union support the Lighthart case.

On July 1st a picnic under the auspices of Dewberry, Greenlawn, Bell Camp and Tring combined was held on section 5, township 54, range 3, west of the 4th meridian, which was attended by about six hundred people. Great interest was taken in the events. The crowd was addressed by D. W. Warner, of Edmonton, on organization and the address was most interesting and instructive. After deducting prizes and expenses, amounting to about \$165.00, a balance of \$13.60 was left. The Women's Institute contributed \$15.00 towards the sports.

Eight delegates were appointed to go to Lloydminster and amalgamate with

other branches to meet Premier Laurier. Mr. Richham, of Lloydminster, presented the petition, and the premier replied in his usual cautious manner. A box social held at Tring school house realized a balance of \$49.50; and a similar one at River Head, \$19.75. This, together with a subscription, including the sum of \$13.00 donated by the Women's Institute, netted \$84.00, which was turned over to H. C. Graham, our delegate to the Ottawa conference, to help defray his expenses. The union decided to send two delegates to the Calgary convention, January 17th, 18th and 19th, and instructed them to support all resolutions contained in circulars one to twelve inclusive, with the exception of introducing party politics at meetings, and the Self Denial Fund. The election of officers for the ensuing

ment held on February 10th; this being the first entertainment of any kind we have given. A hearty vote of thanks was rendered the committee, signified to by the clapping of hands, which must have been pleasing to the committee. Other committees yet in the field report satisfactory progress. Communications of interest received since last meeting were read and attended to; and general discussion of live topics followed. Crop conditions are considered to be all that could be desired. The secretary was instructed to write the Red Deer U.F.A. Co-Operative Society and secure quotations on seed grain, delivered at Bowell in car-load lots. A committee was appointed to write the department of education, and any other authorities, and secure information pertaining to the

ALL BOOST TARIFF AGREEMENT

The reciprocity agreement now before the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa is one of the greatest importance to the farmers of Canada. To a large extent it is the consummation of the demands made by the farmers at the big conference held in Ottawa on December 16th last and, as a stepping stone to the heights which the farmers are trying to attain, is one of the greatest importance. Failure at the present time would result in a setback from which it would take years to recover. It is to our interests to do what we possibly can to see that the agreement becomes effective, and therefore we must act promptly. At the present time several different interests are sending in resolutions to the government protesting against the reciprocity agreement, and saying that nobody wants it, while those in favor are keeping silent. Other forces are at work against the agreement and many of the newspapers are printing garbled accounts of the debates now going on in the House, while others are publishing long articles against the agreement, apparently as news items, but really as advertisements.

If the farmers of Canada are in favor of the agreement, and that this is a fact cannot for a moment be doubted, then they should place themselves on record at once and should forward strong resolutions to Ottawa in favor of the agreement. Some will say that the agreement does not go far enough and therefore they should not work for it. If this policy is adopted what will the result be? It is easy to foresee that the agreement will be defeated and that the fight will have to be started all over again with a greater handicap to overcome. I have been instructed by the executive of this Association to request you to kindly bring this matter before your executive at once, and if you can do so to kindly wire the Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, Ottawa, stating that your board, society, or local union is in favor of the agreement, and requesting that every effort will be made to make the agreement law.

The agreement has been fully discussed, and you will be conversant with same. The advantages of the agreement in so far as the Alberta farmer is concerned are obvious and, therefore, we do not think that we are asking for anything impossible or unnecessary when we request you to support this reciprocity agreement by a strong resolution. You might think that a letter will be sufficient. In answer to that we might state that the vote may be taken at any time now and it is necessary that any resolution regarding this matter should reach Ottawa at once. Thanking you in anticipation of your co-operation in this matter.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD J. FREAM, Secretary.

year was as follows:—President, I. Weston; vice-president, T. B. Goodall; secretary-treasurer, C. W. Harrington; directors, I. C. Dale, R. Addison, H. C. Graham, H. Weston, R. W. Humfrey, and W. Stoker. The books of the branch were audited by T. B. Goodall. The receipts for the year 1910 were \$228.14; the expenditure \$187.80; leaving a balance of \$40.34. The above does not include the sports account. Our branch is still flourishing like a young bay tree. We have a membership of 35, including one life member; and if every member gets one more to join it will not only help the union but the United Farmers' Association at large. Also take THE GUIDE as your paper—it's the only official organ of the association. Read it, mark it, learn it, and inwardly digest it; and see for yourself what the association is doing for the farmers. One dollar per year will bring it to your post office address every week. When sending in your subscription to THE GUIDE be proud to mention the name of your union.

C. W. HARRINGTON, Sec'y.
Tring, Alta.

MONTHLY AUCTION SALES

The regular monthly meeting of Bowell union No. 218 was held on February 18th last, with forty-nine present. The call for membership brought nine into the fold—bringing our membership up to fifty-six—and we are but a little over a month old. The entertainment committee reported a balance of \$20.90 on hand from the proceeds of the entertain-

establishment of a school district to the south of the present Bowell district; and the secretary was instructed to secure information re the method of procedure necessary in securing the appointment of a justice of the peace for our district. A committee of three was appointed by the president to bring in information regarding the formation of a local improvement district.

Moved by A. J. Wallace and seconded by Mr. A. S. Olson, that we hold an auction sale each month, commencing on Saturday, March 4th, at the close of the regular meeting.

L. M. MANSFIELD, Sec'y.
Bowell, Alta.

GLEICHEN STILL BUSY

The regular meeting of Gleichen union was held in the Palace Hotel, Gleichen, on February 18th last, with the following officers present: E. Griesbach, J. E. Ostrander, W. D. Trego, and Henry W. Lee. The following named persons were accepted as members:—Messrs. Patterson, Larson, Christiansen, Nelson, Nissen, Rasmussen, Lavridsen, Anderson, Jensen, Payne, Goodwin and Jensen. W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, vice-president of the association, gave a short, informal address. Mr. Tregillus was on his way from Queenstown, where he had been holding a meeting, and had but a few minutes to spare. At the close of his address the speaker was introduced to M. C. Hansen, the banner member for securing new members in the district. Letter from Mr. Fream was then read,

in which he asked for suggestions as to the best manner in which to proceed to get new unions established and to get the farmers in general interested in the work of the association. The secretary then read his reply to same which was unanimously approved, and J. E. Ostrander offered a further suggestion that we incorporate the Queenstown plan in addition to presenting our member who secured the most new members during the year with the "Hustler's button," be also presented with a year's subscription to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE; which was also adopted. A letter from Henry Sorensen, dealing with irrigation matters, was read and discussed; after which the meeting adjourned till February 25th.

W. D. TREGO, Sec'y.
Gleichen, Alta.

BALFOUR ORGANIZED

The farmers of the Balfour district met together a short time ago for the purpose of organizing a local union of the U. F. A., the lead being taken by Mr. O. C. Arnestad, who explained the work which was being done by the U. F. A., and the need of support from all farmers in the country. Ten members joined the union and the following officers were elected: President, M. Wagners; vice-president, M. H. Arnestad; secretary A. M. Wynn; treasurer, C. Larson. It was decided that the union should purchase bracket lamps and J. P. Sykes was appointed a committee on supplies. Messrs. O. C. Arnestad, J. Wakefield and H. Britch were appointed a standing committee on entertainment.

A. M. WYNN, Sec'y.
Stavelly, Alta.

CONSIDERABLE BUSINESS TRANS- ACTED

There was a good attendance of members at the last meeting of Teepee Lake union, and several matters of importance was up for discussion. The secretary received instructions to write to Lanark, Ont., and endeavor to ascertain the address of a member who left here about November 26, suffering from blood poison in one of his hands, and who has not been heard from since. The matter of a local pound and of the Herd Law was up for discussion and a petition was prepared and signed by all residents in township 48, asking for the establishment of same in township 48, range 3, west 4 meridian. A call for new members was made and two responded. On motion the secretary was instructed to write the postmaster general and see what steps must be taken to secure a change in the mail route. The tariff, in so far as it related to farm implements, came in for considerable comment. The secretary was also instructed to ascertain what action will be necessary to allow farmers to build flat ware houses or sheds near railway stations.

H. KING, Sec'y.
Earlie, Alta.

STAND AND WORK TOGETHER

The first regular meeting since organization of Rathwell Union No. 221 was held on February 10th. There was a good attendance of members; also visitors from Hazelmere and Ardenville Unions, and seven new members were added to the roll. The president gave a short report of the U. F. A. convention, and W. J. Glass gave an address on the work being taken up by the association. His advice to the members was to stand together, and to organize to protect their own interests. Mr. Patterson, M.P.P. for Macleod, also attended the meeting and gave a review of the work done at the last session of the legislature and an explanation

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of the stand he took on the A. R. & G. W. bill. He expressed himself strongly in favor of direct legislation and explained the working of same. After the meeting closed a dance to help defray the expenses of our Macleod district representative on the Ottawa delegation was held.

W. H. SHIELD, Sec'y.

Macleod, Alta.

WELLSDALE ORGANIZED

A branch of the United Farmers of Alberta has been organized at Wellsdale. There were fifteen present and thirteen formed the meeting as paid-up members. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Frank Lawes, president; Geo. E. Clinton, vice-president; Hugh C. Hagen, secretary-treasurer; directors, Carl Demers, C. A. Parker, A. E. Fiske. HUGH C. HAGEN, Sec-Treas.

Wellsdale, Alta.

CAIRNS COMING

Cairns, about 15 miles west of Provost on the C. P. R. through line, is the center of a new and rapidly developing farming district, into which a large number of settlers have come during the last few months. Dan Stewart has taken the initiative in the formation of a branch union of the U. F. A. at Cairns, and on Saturday, the 18th instant, about forty farmers attended the preliminary meeting there at the store, kindly placed at their disposal by J. J. Roderick. Mr. Guy W. Johnston, of Provost, kindly attended and gave a clear account of the objects and achievements of the association, lucidly setting further the advantages to be secured by united effort and co-operation on the part of the farmers. It was, therefore, decided to at once form a branch union at Cairns, and some twenty-six members were forthwith enrolled with promises of more to follow. The following officers were elected: President, Dan Stewart, vice-president, J. Mailer; secretary-treasurers, J. Shurman and Alex Stewart. Directors: Messrs. Cooper, McKee, Mailer, Rumball, Roderick and Sunderland.

WANT MACHINERY AGREEMENT

Berrywater Union has at present twenty-eight members enrolled, twelve of which are paid up. A failure of crop is no doubt responsible for this not-very-good showing. If the association decides to supply seed grain to the farmers through the government it will no doubt be an inducement for more to join. It was resolved that this union is in favor of requesting the government to provide a uniform standard of agreement between dealers in farm machinery and farmers. The following resolution was also passed: "That in the opinion of this union it is in the interest of homesteaders and all settlers that a double tax for all purposes be legal on all unimproved lands held by speculators who are depending on the farmers' labor and improvements to enhance the value of their holdings!" Though weak in number yet there are those in our union who are quite able, through natural and acquired ability, to take an intelligent part in the discussions of both the political and commercial conditions now existing. I expect we will have a discussion on the new commercial agreement just arranged between Canada and the U. S. A., and if so will be pleased to report results.

FRANCIS BADEN, Sec'y.

Hearnleigh, Alta.

DIRECT LEGISLATION OF INTEREST

The regular meeting of Three Hills Union was held on February 11th, with T. R. Rath presiding. The secretary called the roll with the result that twenty-eight answered to their names. Mr. Pratt was chosen to visit and convey the sympathies of our union to our president, C. B. Robertson, who has been seriously ill since returning from the convention. That direct legislation will be an interesting topic is shown by the fact that one hundred copies of Scott's pamphlet, "Direct Legislation—What it is and how to get it," have been ordered. It was decided that two meetings a month be held during February and March in order to facilitate the business of the union. We have a total of 57 paid up members on the roll with more to follow, which is not bad for a baby local. It is the desire of the union that some member of the executive visit them in the near future.

T. G. McKAY, Sec'y.

Three Hills, Alta.

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FOR SALE—160 ACRE FARM NEAR Ochre River, Man.; all fenced, 180 acres under cultivation, good granary and stable, fair house, abundance of good water, convenient to school, church, elevator, etc. For price and terms write W. F. Miller, R.R. No. 1, Portage la Prairie, Man. 32-6

FOR SALE—THE N. 1/2 OF SEC. 3-32-18 W. 8. This farm is one mile from the town of Stranraer on the Macklin and Outlook branch of the C.P.R. For further particulars apply to Thomas Johnston, 515 10th St., Saskatoon, Sask. 31-6

WESTERN CANADA LANDS FOR SALE — Improved farms, virgin prairie. Special: Whole section choice prairie steam plowable, Carlyle district, at \$15.00 per acre. Write Brandon Land Co., 80 Ninth St., Brandon, Man. 27-6

FOR SALE—S. 1/2 15-3-17, 1 1/4 MILES N.W. Killarney; 175 cultivated, all fallow, new land, or manured in last five years; good buildings, wood and water. — P. J. Walker, Box 51, Killarney, Manitoba. 27-6

FARM LANDS, EDMONTON DISTRICT, for sale. — William Garbe, Ardrossan, Alberta. 30-6

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED — LADY TEACHER, THIRD class professional certificate, duties commencing April third; Marine School District. Apply, stating salary, Jas. L. Salmon, Secretary, Hanson P.O., Sask. 29-6

FRUIT LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

BEST FRUIT LANDS IN BRITISH Columbia, "Carlin Orchards," Upper Okanagan Valley. Mild climate. Finest fruit grown without irrigation. Railway through property. Low prices, long terms payment. Write for illustrated pamphlet "G." — Rogers, Black & McAlpine, Vancouver, B.C. 29-4

SCRIP FOR SALE

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application. — Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. 32-6

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. — W. F. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 32-6

FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—ELLIPTIC JETTING WELL drill, 600 ft. capacity, new last June. Will take oats or barley in part pay. For particulars write to T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 32-6

FOR SALE, TWELVE HORSE GASOLINE Engine at half its value, good as new; have recently purchased tractor therefore have no further use for same. — L. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 32-2

FOR SALE—CASE 25 PLOWING ENGINE, run ninety days. Will sell for sixteen hundred cash, or two Veteran's Scrip. — James McConnell, Carnduff, Sask. 28-6

6 FURROW FRAME COCKSHUTT ENGINE gang plow, with 5 breaker bottoms, good as new, but too large my power. — J. H. Farthing, Millwood, Man. 30-6

GASOLINE ENGINE—15 H.P. EXCELLENT condition, for sale cheap. — F. C. Olare, North Edmonton, Alta. 27-6

WANTED—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE disc plow. — R. Smith, Birch Hills P.O., Sask. 31-8

HAY AND OATS, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

A QUANTITY OF FIRST CLASS THATCH grass hay for sale at \$9 per ton, f.o.b. Dropmore Siding. Apply Y. J. Attwood, Russell, Man. 31-2

HAY, PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY, FOR SALE — Prompt delivery, right prices. — Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg. 32-6

THREE CARS GOOD WILD HAY FOR sale — \$10 per ton f.o.b. — H. Anderson, Gilbert Plains, Man. 32-1

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH- rooms for us in waste space in gardens, yards, sheds or cellars; \$15 to \$30 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. — Montreal Supply Co., Montreal. 31-4

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED FARM hand on farm near Estevan, Sask. Good home, wages monthly, references required. — F. C. Hayward, Vinton, Iowa, U.S.A. 32-2

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WANTED—EXPERIENCED FARM HAND about March 15th, \$250 for 8 months. — Address Robert Hicks, Kelso, Sask. 31-1

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED — BY WELL EXPERIENCED man to work on shares or for wages, a half section with horses and implements on, Western Sask. preferred. Apply to Box 103, Belle Plaine, Sask. 30-8

WANTED—POSITION AS STEAM TRAC- tion engineer, 25 years experience in U.S. and Canada. — G. W. Garberich, Beresford, Man. 31-2

GENERAL EXCHANGE

WILL EXCHANGE EQUITY OF FIFTEEN hundred in agreement of sale on farm for pedigreed or good grade mares. — D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 32-6

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FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR- ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station write L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B.C. 32-18

COAL FOR SALE

FARMERS BUY YOUR COAL DIRECT from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.00 per ton f.o.b. Blenfaith. Write J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 26-8

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

GARTON'S PEDIGREED SEED GRAIN — Owing to the large quantities of seed grain which has been sold in the past as Pedigreed Seed which was not entitled to be so classified, we find it necessary, to protect our customers who have grain for sale, to caution intending purchasers not to buy Seed Grain stated to be grown from Garton's Regenerated or Pedigreed strains, where the original year of introduction by us is not advertised or stated. Without this information the true value of the Pedigreed Seed cannot be ascertained. We have a record of every sale of our Pedigreed Seed and will gladly answer any enquiries. Write for and read our Book of the Farm, all about breeding Pedigreed Seed; it is sent Post Free. — Garton Pedigree Seed Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 32-6

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, BANNER AND Garton's Regenerated Abundance, grown on clean land, first prize in standing grain competition, 1910. Sample sent on application. Also Red Fife seed wheat for sale. Robt. Mills, Summerberry, Sask. 27-6

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FOR SALE—ONE CARLOAD OF EXCEL- lent seed oats, Abundance. Also one carload of Garton's Regenerated Abundance absolutely free from wild oats. Price 35c per bus. for the former, 40c for the latter. — Edward Crain, Baring, Sask. 31-8

PURE SEED POTATOES FOR SALE — Manitoba Wonders, Northern Lights, Freeman's, Earliest Six Weeks, Wee Macgregors, \$1.25 per bushel. — John Strachan, Pope, Man. 27-6

RED FIFE WHEAT GROWN FROM REGIS- tered seed, 100 bus. at \$1.50 per bus. Also small quantity 60 day oats left at 75c per bus. Sacks furnished. — Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man. 30-8

FOR SALE—A LIMITED QUANTITY OF cleaned flax seed free from noxious weed seed, \$3.00 per bus. f.o.b. Redvers. — Grant Bros., "Wild Rose Farm," Redvers, Sask. 31-2

SEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX for sale. When writing state quantity wanted. — Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg. 32-6

FOR SALE — QUANTITY OF TIMOTHY, Wild Hay and Oat Sheaves. — John O. Crowe, Box 12, Gilbert Plains, Man. Phone 31R2. 27-6

WANTED—200 BUSHELS SEED BARLEY — Must be free of noxious weed seeds. Write, stating variety and price. — Smith Bros., Killaly, Sask. 31-2

THE RAWDONVILLE UNION HAS A considerable quantity of seed wheat for sale. Apply Secretary, Rawdonville, Alberta. 32-6

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE OATS, REGEN- erated (two years), on breaking; weight 40 lbs per bushel; 60c, bags included. — Cox Brothers, Beaver, Man. 32-6

SEED OATS—BANNER, ABUNDANCE AND Tartan King, 81 cts.; cleaned, 88; feed, 29; 2" Red Fife wheat, 90 cts. All seed guaranteed clean. — D. Palmer, Lighter, Grayson, Sask. 32-6

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE—A QUANTITY of Brome Grass Seed, ten cents a pound. — J. T. McCallum, Melita, Man. 32-6

FOR SALE — GOOD, CLEAN PRESTON seed wheat. For samples and prices apply to Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 30-6

FOR SALE—CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED, 10c per lb.; also 4,000 bus. clean oats. — H. A. Meyer, Halstead, Man. 30-8

I HAVE 40,000 BUSHELS OF OATS FOR sale. Address Jesse Hill, Yorkton, Sask. 29-6

REGISTERED MENSURY SEED BARLEY for sale, \$1.00 bus. on car. — Lumb Bros., Cartwright, Man. 32-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—I WANT to buy 800 lbs. — H. Sorby, Bethune, Sask. 32-1

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FOR SALE—ELEVATOR, SITUATED IN South Eastern Saskatchewan on Canadian Pacific Railway spur track, in first class wheat district.

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MAW'S POULTRY FARM, PARKDALE, Man., utility breeds, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens. Supply catalog giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant Louie Killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly, half lb. 50c, postage paid. Edward's Rump Cure, a tonic, prevents and cures disease; easily given in drinking water, half lb. 50c, postage paid. 27-13

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK. — B.P. Rocks and S.O.W. Leghorns, 10 prizes 1910 shows; 1st, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel. S.O.W. Leghorns at Inter-Provincial, Brandon, 1910. Grand cockerels, either breed, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Bronze Turkey Toms, \$7.00 each. 27-13

WANTED — BUTTER, EGGS, DRESSED fowl, mutton, veal and beef. Vegetables of all kinds in carload lots. Highest prices paid f.o.b. nearest shipping point. — A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary. 32-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — BARRED to the skin. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for 15. Order now for April shipment. No stock for sale. — Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg. 32-6

J. H. OLARKE, VIRDEN, MAN., BREEDER of prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. All stock sold that I can spare. Eggs in season from grand matings; 1 setting, \$2.00; 8 settings, \$5.00. 32-6

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FIFTY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, sixty white, all bred from my prize-winners; have won in nineteen ton at the leading shows more prizes than any competitor. — W. J. Currie, Laurier. 32-6

FOR SALE—FINE SPECIMEN BARRED Rock Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Orders taken for eggs, \$1.00 per setting. — Mrs. J. Fothergill, Bladworth, Sask. 32-6

COCKERELS FOR SALE—BARRED ROCKS, finest quality, \$1.50 each if taken away before the first of April. — Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alberta 32-6

FULL BLOOD PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE — Eggs \$1.50 per setting. — Mrs. J. Fothergill, Bladworth, Sask. 28-12

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15. — Mrs. S. Carruthers, Grand View Station, Umatilla, Man. 32-6

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FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLE, PERFECT condition. Box A, Plumas, Man. 32-6

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Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 80 additional single bedrooms, two large poolrooms, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowles, Prop.

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CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.—See my young stallions at Brandon Winter Fair. Good ones and for sale; others on the farm at less money. Nine fillies, all imp., and in foal; others to select from. Some choice Yorkshire sows to farrow March and April. Orders solicited for spring pigs, also for eggs. Cockerels all sold. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland.—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, choice B. Orpingtons, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W.H. English, Harding, Man.



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My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

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W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

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FOR SALE—THREE HEREFORD BULLS, aged 4, 2 and 1 year. All from good stock. Also second hand steam threshing outfit, complete with feeder, bagger and blower. Will sell this outfit cheap or trade for land or stock.—H. E. Robison, Carman, Man.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS—FOR SALE, the Clydesdale Stallion Glenross Baron (11136), four years last August; bred from imported sire and dam. Also three Shorthorn bulls, from ten to eighteen months.—Alex. Morrison, Homewood, Man. 29-6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED Clydesdale Stallion from imported stock, rising 8. Will sell cheap, or exchange for young work horses. Apply Hans Larsen, Eagle Creek, Sask. 32-1

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE REGISTERED Clydesdale Stallion from imported stock. Will sell cheap or exchange for two-year-old steers or young horses.—J. G. Donaldson, Broadview, Sask. 28-4

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FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, aged 11 years; trotting mare, aged 8; time 2.23 1/4. For particulars write John W. Millions, Box 110, Waskada. 28-6

FOR SALE—5 REGISTERED ARYSHIRE bull calves from one week to year old. Prices \$25.00 to \$60.00.—John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-6

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SHORTHORN BULL CALF FOR EX-change or sale; pedigree. Address Mel-lors, Richland, Man. 32-4

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Oil in 1-5 gallon tin in case 50c extra
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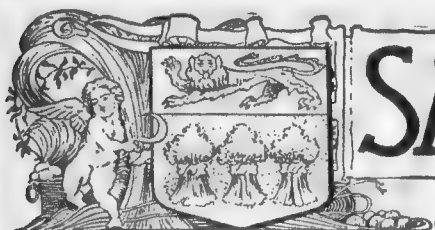
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BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

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FARMERS' IMPRESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE

The members of the executive deputed to watch the progress of the elevator bill in the legislature, and to suggest amendments, had an excellent opportunity of studying the methods of party warfare as carried on in the house. The average Grain Grower has a vague impression that parliamentary debate involves an ability to dissect a question thoroughly, to discuss it pro and con in an intelligent manner, and to arrive at a conclusion that will be beneficial to the people of the province.

Our local associations and debating clubs usually take parliamentary procedure as their ideal in debate, but to one listening and watching, it would almost seem that many of our legislatures could improve their style and effectiveness considerably by going back to those same little societies for a spell of training. Ordinary debaters, when advancing totally different schemes to effect a desired object, would consider it necessary to elaborate on the advantages of each scheme, according to the side they were advocating, whether affirmative or negative.

Parliamentary debaters, however, do not as a rule seem to think this at all necessary. It is true that some of the speakers did take this line, but not apparently as their argument. The main arguments, if arguments they can be called, appeared to consist of calling the other side fools, liars or traitors, by inference. There were times when such charges were made too directly and the accused appealed to Mr. Speaker. The honorable member who made the slip would thereupon withdraw his remark, at the same time making it perfectly clear that his opinion was unchanged.

The term "honorable member," so frequently in the mouths of our legislators would seem to a disinterested observer to be somewhat of a farcical term, inasmuch as those using it may in the same breath be insinuating that the member referred to is the reverse of honorable. Also, do such statements as the following tend either to prove a point on the subject under discussion or to raise the dignity of the house? This instance actually occurred during the discussion on the second reading of the elevator bill. An opposition member said in the course of his "argument" for the amendment, "that the honorable minister of agriculture did not possess sufficient brains to cause a headache." This apparently was considered not at all unparliamentary, and, in fact, rather smart. The next speaker for the government side and against the amendment, made a retort, "that if the honorable member who had spoken previously possessed brains of dynamite there would not be sufficient to blow his hat off." Elevating, isn't it? And so the game goes merrily on, each side knowing perfectly well what the result will be when the vote is taken.

In regard to the bill itself there is no doubt that it will be amended and made more workable in committee of the whole house, which will precede the third reading. The Grain Growers' committee, referred to above, has drafted certain amendments which have been submitted to the government, and which will be considered when the bill arrives at the committee stage. Meanwhile it is a case of wait patiently until the honorable members get through playing to the gallery.

CHAS. A. DUNNING.

LCKWOOD ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Lockwood G.G.A. was held on the 14th inst. In spite of the severe weather there was a very fair attendance. The business of the day was dispatched with much enthusiasm and complete harmony. In connection with the election of officers there were many nominations for each office. Voting by ballot resulted in the choice of the following officers and directors: President, M. H. Waldron; vice-president, Chas. D. McLeod; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Burrell; directors, J. B. Douis, W. Belger, A. L. Birkett,

T. B. Miller, F. J. Bice and J. L. Sweeney. The members expressed their appreciation of the services of the retiring officers and the newly elected officers made brief speeches. Six delegates were appointed for the approaching convention in Regina. An auditor was also appointed. Under the order of new business, the following resolution was introduced, discussed, and passed unanimously. "That this association is in favor of removing the duty on all agricultural implements coming into Canada from the U. S. and that a copy of this resolution be sent to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, and to the Western Press Association at Winnipeg." Those present, including several new comers, placed their names and fees on the 1911 membership roll. The meeting then adjourned to meet again two weeks from date.

C. A. BIRKETT,
Retiring Secretary.

Lockwood, Sask.

INFORMATION WANTED

The farmers of this immediate neighborhood wish to organize a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Will you kindly give us some information and oblige.

J. A. ELSE.

Elbow, Sask.

THEY WISH TO FORM

I take this liberty of writing to you asking for information regarding what the Grain Growers' Association had done for the farmers of the Western provinces. There is some talk of a meeting being held in our midst by members of the Dundurn branch. Being a member myself of that branch, although situated a good way out of town, I would like to be in possession of a few pertinent facts so that if called upon to speak I will be in a position to help the good cause along. Trusting that you will furnish me with the facts or put me on the way of securing same.

HARRY DUCIE.

Dundurn, Sask.

AYLESBURY READY

Some men at Aylesbury have been stating their desire to start an association there, and would like an organizer sent up there. In fact, I think a good organizer could get in some very effective work around here, as I believe one or two associations could be started, and these that are here, livened up. If a man can be sent I will see that it is well advertised. If one can be sent to Aylesbury, write Jacob Quinn. We had a well attended meeting to-day to hear the delegate's report of the convention. Several members were added.

F. N. SPENCER.

Craik, Sask.

ORGANIZE—ORGANIZE

The farmers of this district are anxious to organize a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. If you would furnish us with a few instructions for organizing, I think we could manage. Perhaps we could arrange to have an organizer sent here to help out. Any information you can give us will be cheerfully accepted.

A. M. BROWN.

Scott, Sask.

ROSETOWN ANNUAL MEETING

The Rosetown G. G. Association held their annual meeting on Dec. 28. The weather was unfavorable, but the attendance was good. The secretary read his report, and balance sheet for 1910. During the year, or rather nine months of the association's existence, as it was only formed in March, thirty-nine members were enrolled. A new branch has lately been formed at Idaleen, and another will shortly be formed at Reinizi, which will rather deplete our membership, as several members will transfer to these branches. The balance sheet showed a balance in hand of \$17.70. It was audited by reeve J. H. Macey and adopted as read. Interesting addresses were given by the chairman, W. G. Empey and Jas. Crawford. The following officers were elected: President, W. G. Empey; vice-president, Wallace McLeod; directors,

Jas. Clarke, John Bone, Jos. Paquette, J. D. Ball, F. X. Brule and F. B. Morrin; secretary-treasurer, R. Stobbart. Ten subscriptions were received. Will remit fees after next meeting. Kindly send official report of Ottawa delegation proceedings as soon as possible.

R. STOBART, Sec'y.

Rosetown, Sask.

HILLSLEY FORMED

I have been handed your letter to Mr. S. Campbell, along with the literature you sent him. We put out notices, but owing to the stormy weather, we could only start our society with eleven members. Those who attended the organization meeting were very enthusiastic, and we all have hopes of a very live and strong branch in this district. Everyone is eager to bring in new members. Sidney Campbell was appointed president; Jos. Pocock, vice-president, and myself, secretary-treasurer. If you could send us literature occasionally it would help out.

A. M. HIGGINS, Sec'y.

Hillsley, Sask.

MR. DUNNING AT TOGO

C. A. Dunning was here in the interests of the association work on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of the New Year. Although greatly hampered by the inclement weather which prevented him from carrying out his full program, he was successful in forming one new association and securing five life members. He addressed meetings at the following points: Carclow, Jan. 2; Gartmore, Jan. 4; Togo, the same night. Each of these places received Mr. Dunning very favorably and were highly pleased with the clear and lucid manner in which he dealt with the great problems confronting the agricultural communities of this country. We think that this district is fortunate indeed in having such men as Mr. Dunning to represent it on the G. G. directorate, and we may rest assured that the future of our cause is safe in the hands of such men. Our association will hold a box social and dance on Jan. 18. We hope to increase the life membership roll this year.

GEO. ROSS, Sec'y.

Togo, Sask.

STILL THEY COME

I am instructed by a meeting of the farmers of Feiske, Sask., to write to you asking for the necessary information and literature for the organizing of a branch of the Grain Growers' Association at this place. Please answer as soon as possible.

WM. DEACON.

Feiske, Sask.

ANXIOUS TO START

We are extremely anxious all through this Local Improvement district to start a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Could you kindly give us a few pointers with reference to starting the business.

FRED A. SCOTT.

Skipton, Sask.

GETTING AT IT

Will you kindly send me the constitution and by-laws of the Grain Growers' Association to help us to organize out here. We want to get at it as soon as the roads are fit to get around.

GEO. LAYCOCK.

Battleford, Sask.

RAYMORE SPROUTING ALSO

We are about organizing a Grain Growers' Association here. Would like to have the rules of the society and any other literature that you have that bears on the subject. Kindly send it by return mail, as our meeting is next week.

CHAS. H. LINTOTT.

Raymore, Sask.

BOG END IN IT

Could you furnish me with the necessary instructions and papers for forming a Grain Growers' Association here? Quite a number of farmers here are getting interested in the struggle now going on between the farmers and the governments,

and they feel that it is their duty to chip in and help along the good cause.

GEO. WILSON.

Bog End, Sask.

TO FORM AT HERBERT

We have just had a gathering and discussed the Grain Growers' movement, and we came to the conclusion that we would organize a branch of the association. So kindly send us the needed information so we may organize at an early date.

J. O. LUNDEEN.

Herbert, Sask.

RALPH WISHED TO FORM

A number of the farmers around here are desirous of starting a branch association, and I would be pleased to have all necessary instructions from you as to the proper procedure.

H. N. BINGHAM.

Ralph, Sask.

QUINTON IN LINE

I and a friend of mine (German) wish to try and form an association of Grain Growers at Quinton, and I would be much obliged if you would send me a paper to read, clearly showing the aims and objects of the Grain Growers' Association. I am a member of the Punnichy Association, but have been asked by some of the Quinton farmers to start one there, as Punnichy is too far for us to go. I know the advantages of the G. G. A., but want to put it in the best manner before them. My friend will interpret it into German as most of the farmers round here are German and Hungarian.

GEO. ADAMS.

Quinton, Sask.

ALFORD IN LINE

We are thinking of organizing a branch of the Grain Growers' Association here. Will you kindly send us some membership tickets and the necessary literature. Could you arrange for a lecturer to come through here to encourage the members. There could be several meetings arranged for from Outlook westward through this part of the country. Mildren is the nearest branch of the association to us that we know of. There could be four or five meetings arranged for in this neighborhood.

W. KIMBER.

Alford, Sask.

DICKERVILLE TO ORGANIZE

At a meeting of a number of farmers held here, it was suggested that a branch of the Grain Growers' Association be formed here, and I was asked to obtain information on the subject. The country is well settled here and it is thought that we could have a strong branch here. I would be glad if you would supply me with this information, or forward this letter to the proper authorities.

CHAS. M. WILSON.

Dickerville, Sask.

SALVADOR TO FORM

Will you please send information on how to organize a Grain Growers' Association.

E. A. MOORE.

Salvador, Sask.

GRASS LAKE EAGER

Will you kindly forward the proper papers and full instructions that will lead us to form an association here, as we have

Marquis Wheat

The Wheat for the Western Farmer



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WHEAT
AND
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SIZE

First in Earliness and Yield—equal to Red Fife in Quality. Report of Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist—"Marquis Wheat has been thoroughly tested and has given very great satisfaction. It ranks with Preston and Stanley for earliness, but has the advantage of giving flour practically identical with Red Fife. It has given some phenomenal yields, the best being 53½ bushels per acre on a five-acre field at Indian Head."

The following are from the reports of the Experimental Farms:

EARLINESS—3 Years' Test
At Brandon, average days maturing—Marquis 110, Red Fife 121.
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At Brandon, average yield per acre—Marquis 45 bus., Red Fife 40 1-5 bus.
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We strongly advise every grower to sow all the Marquis Wheat he can obtain. Every bushel will be wanted for seed next year and the following year at high prices. There is no better investment in sight. Our stock is the genuine, being endorsed by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders. Price, \$4.20 per bushel, bags included. Write us for full descriptive pamphlet.

Red Fife Wheat—The old stand-by of the West. Our stock is from Registered Ancestry and selected. This is the same strain we shipped last season to the Departments of Agriculture of foreign countries, to their great satisfaction. Grow the Genuine, 10 bushels for \$15.50, bags included.

Preston Wheat—Our stock is from seed obtained direct from the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Write for price.

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Improved American Banner Oats, "Grown from Registered Seed"—We handle only the one strain. Proof of its merit is clear from the big yields of our customers, and the Government Test of many strains of Banner Oats side by side resulted in our strain heading the list. Buy the Best. 10 bushels \$9.00, bags free.

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6 BOOKLETS BY THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES



a class of farmers who are very anxious to get the Grain Growers represented here. All are anxious to support you in your endeavors to bring about better conditions for the farmers. If you will send on the above papers, I will undertake to get a branch formed here at Grass Lake.

A. E. DENBY.

Grass Lake, Sask.

BRYCETON FORMED

Your letter of the 3rd hand, stating that you were out of the constitutions of the Grain Growers' Association. We have held another meeting to-day and have sixteen members here, and good prospects of more, although a number of them do not know what the association is doing, so have not joined until they have seen the constitution. So I trust you will have them sent before the next meeting on March 1st. Sorry I did not receive your letter sooner, as we might have sent a delegate to the convention.

T. ALEX. BRYCE.

Bryceton, Sask.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

Some of us in this district are desirous of starting a branch of the Sask. Grain Growers' Association, and I shall esteem it a favor if you will kindly forward me the necessary papers and information to enable us to do so. It is getting late in the season to begin, but owing to the large number of the homesteaders here pulling out for the winter on account of the crop failure, and now only returning home, such a movement could not have been inaugurated with any degree of success at an earlier date. As soon as I get a reply, I will call a public meeting in the Glenrosa school and get the branch under way.

AND. FRASER.

Burradon, Sask.

MR. DUNNING DOING BUSINESS

The farmers of this district held a meeting with a view to organizing a branch of the Grain Growers' Association at this point on Feb. 1 at Poplar Park school. Owing to the inclemency of the weather and consequent bad trails only a small number were present. The meeting was addressed by Chas. A. Dunning of Beaverdale, who gave a most interesting and instructive address. Mr. Dunning reviewed the work done by the association since its inception and dealt with the more important of the problems now before the farmers in a way which shows he has a thorough grasp of the work. Mr. Dunning concluded his address with an eloquent appeal for life members as the best possible way to make the G.G.A. a permanency. Although he did not get any life members at this time, I am sure the seed he sowed will bring forth fruit as all present were in favor of the life membership scheme. The meeting was unanimous in favor of forming a branch here, and the following officers were elected: President, Chas. Treble; vice-president, J. K. Findlay; secretary-treasurer, John A. Halliday; directors, F. Wilson, H. Morrison, A. Elliott, J. Moelman, W. Chase, and J. Findlay, Sr. The meeting decided to hold semi-monthly meetings to be run as a literary society with Grain Growers' business first and program afterwards. Ladies cordially invited. The first meeting was called for Friday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock, when we hope to have a debate and program. This was all the business that was done, and the meeting adjourned.

JOHN A. HALLIDAY, Sec'y.
Dell Wood, via Watrous, Sask.

LEAVEN WORKING AT BIGGAR

I have been appointed by a body of farmers in this district to write to you for information as to organizing a local Grain Growers' Association here. If you could send the laws for organizing and some literature about the aims and advantages of the association, or any information you can give us will be thankfully received.

JOS. LINDGREEN.

Biggar, Sask.

INFORMATION BADLY NEEDED

I have written you some time ago, but have as yet received no answer. We are anxious to get started here. There are fifty to seventy-five farmers now ready to join and more if you sent a man to hold a meeting and get things started. Please let me know as soon as you can what you are going to do about it, as we need the Grain Growers here very badly.

JOHN MANN.

Invermay, Sask.

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Fire, Lightning and Storm Proof.

Protects the grain—absolutely vermin proof.

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Send no money, but write today for full particulars. These beautiful Shetlands are not sold but will be given free to boys and girls. Send name on postal card for particulars. Address P.O. Box 333, Winnipeg.

Mr. Wood Talks Straight

To the Editor of The Guide:—I consider it most regrettable that through our system of party politics, under which our country at all times suffers, that a vote against reciprocity should have been forced through the Manitoba legislature two weeks ago. I consider that the leaders of both parties in the house have laid themselves open to severe condemnation on the part of the people of Manitoba, and in particular I should like to ask upon what authority any member on the Manitoba legislature voted against reciprocity. The whole matter arose out of a series of circumstances designed to secure political advantage without regard to the effect it would have on the matter at issue. In the first place Premier Roblin rushed into print immediately the reciprocity agreement was announced and declared that it would ruin Canada. He had no authority to make that statement as representing the West and it could be nothing more than a private opinion. Mr. Norris, the leader of the opposition, seeing that Premier Roblin had committed himself, seized the opportunity to introduce a resolution in favor of reciprocity with the hope to embarrass the government. The premier and Mr. Rogers who had also given out an interview against reciprocity found themselves in an awkward position. To save their face in the legislature it was necessary that they should have the solid support of their party, thus by an appeal to party loyalty the members of the government party were all induced to vote against recipro-

city, regardless of their own opinion or of the best interest of their constituency. As a matter of fact not one of them gave any reason in the legislature for voting against reciprocity. The entire circumstances are unfortunate and I do not consider that any member of the Manitoba legislature could represent more than his own personal opinion upon the tariff. By claiming to do so they misrepresent the people who elected them. Every member in the legislature who represents a rural constituency, if he really represented the views of the men who elected him, would, I believe, have voted in favor of reciprocity. As the people of Manitoba have been thus misrepresented, I consider that it is now their duty to repudiate the action of their members in the legislature who voted against reciprocity and to make known to the world in no uncertain sound, that the people of Manitoba are in favor of reciprocity agreement now before the House of Commons. It would seem to me only fair that those members who voted against reciprocity explain their action to their constituents.

Such things could not occur if direct legislation were in force in Manitoba. Then every question could be settled upon its merits and members would not misrepresent their constituents nor interfere with matters outside their jurisdiction, as in this case, for fear of the Recall.

Yours very truly,

J. S. WOOD,
Vice-Pres. Man. G. G. Ass'n.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar.

HORSE WITH ITCH ON LEGS

J. F., Spruce Creek.—I have a horse which has an itchiness in his legs and I washed them with creolin and water, and soap and water with a spoonful of baking soda dissolved in it, and also used glycerine, but all these have failed to affect a cure. Kindly prescribe.

Ans.—Have the following solution made up: Bi-chloride of mercury in the proportion of one part to 1,000 of water, to which add 1 ounce of alcohol and apply to the legs night and morning.

STALLION OUT OF CONDITION

W. A., Swift Current, Sask.—Clyde stallion ran with mares all last summer and fall, was taken in about Christmas, is rather down in condition for spring work. What is a good medicine to give stallions to prevent itching?

Ans.—Give your horse the following:
Liqua strychnine, 4 ounces.
Liqua arsenic acid hydro-chlor., 4 ounces.
Tincture of iron, 8 ounces.
Mix well and give two tablespoonfuls in feed night and morning.

To stallions with itching skin give one tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic to each stallion in feed night and morning.

HORSE WITH SWELLING BETWEEN LEGS

P. K., Lajord, Sask.—Horse 6 years old has been swollen between the front legs since last week. It started first on the left side down as far as the knee, but now it is clean over to the other side of the leg.

Ans.—Give your horse one quart of raw linseed oil on an empty stomach; while purging give only warm bran mash; after the purgative has acted give these powders in feed night and morning:

Potassium iodide, 3 ounces.
Divide into 12 and give as directed; bathe the swelling twice a day with warm water and then apply a little of the following liniment: Liniment Saponis Co., 16 ounces.

MARE WITH SORE EYES

A. N., Langham, Sask.—I have a mare which for some years at periods which have grown more frequent of late, especially in the winter time, has been troubled with one or both eyes watering very much and becoming very inflamed, keeping them closed or nearly so the most of the time on these occasions. A long trip in the cold seems to aggravate the trouble, but seems subject to these attacks even if kept in the stable all the time. Please prescribe.

Ans.—Have the following made up and put a little in the eye 3 times daily, after bathing with soft warm water to which add a little boracic acid: Sulphate of zinc, 10 grains.

Distilled extract of belladonna, 10 drops.
Distilled water, 2 ounces.

I am afraid this case is incurable as it will most likely terminate in cataract.

HORSE BOUND UP

Subscriber, Delisle, Sask.—I had a horse act strangely last week. On Thursday morning I noticed that his bedding had been tramped about more than usual. I let him go with the rest of the horses, but on Friday morning I also noticed that he had been stamping more than usual in the night. I gave him a quart of raw linseed oil which I got a few days before and Saturday I gave him some nitre. He has come all right. Did the oil do him good? What is the best thing to give a horse that is bound up?

Ans.—Your treatment has been good and the doses about right. Raw linseed oil is very good in such cases; an eight or ten dram ball of aloes

according to size of horse will sometimes give relief when oil has failed to act; but should not be given till a few days after the oil.

COLT WITH CONTRACTED FORE FEET

Subscriber.—What can be done for a colt one year old next July whose feet are contracting? He has always stood on a board floor.

Ans.—Keep his feet off the board floor by keeping lots of bedding under them; also soak his feet for an hour night and morning, or if possible stand him

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in wet clay. Let him run out as much as possible. In the spring turn him out to pasture as soon as possible.

PIGS WITH RHEUMATISM

T. R., Sask.—I have three pigs about four months old, have them in a pen not any too warm and I notice that they are getting stiff in their legs. I moved them into the horse stable about three weeks ago, but from the time I placed them in the stable they have not been able to stand on their feet and seem sore when handled. Is this rheumatism, if so kindly prescribe?

Ans.—Keep your pigs in a dry warm place with plenty of clean dry bedding, which should be changed once a day; also have the following made up:

Soda salicylate, 4 ounces.

Divide into 80 powders and give one to each pig night and morning. Rub on affected parts the following twice daily: Liniment Saponis Co., 16 ounces.

GELDING WITH SORE PENIS

R. B., Penhold, Alta.—Gelding has had a sore penis for a year; veterinary here says his water causes the trouble. It is raw and coated over with matter all the time.

Ans.—Apply the following lotion night and morning after bathing with warm water to which add a little creolin:

Bi-chloride of mercury, 2 tablets.

Boiled soft water, 1 quart.

Alcohol, 1 ounce.

CURE FOR LICE

Subscriber, Sask.—What can I do to cure a mare with lice?

Ans.—Wash your mare with a solution of creolin and warm water twice daily.

RESTALLION AND MARES

A. B., Sask.—Should mares be disinfected? Can stallion be affected by germs from mare?

Ans.—Stallion may become affected by germs from mare. Write to Haussman and Dunn Co., 107 South Clark St.; describing what book you want.

NASAL GLEET

C. H., Sask.—Horse discharges from the nose and coughs frequently. Has been this way for two years.

Ans.—Give your horse the following:—

Sulphate of iron, 8 ounces.

Nux vomica, 1½ ounces.

Mix and divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning. Wash the nostrils out night and morning and give in drinking water twice daily the following:

Potassium iodide, 8 ounces.

Divide into 12 powders.

MARE LAME IN ANKLE

P. M., Sask.—A mare 10 years old got lame a year ago. She is lame in the left hind ankle. The foot is swelled up and is cracking all around.

Ans.—Bathe the parts well three times daily with the following lotion after washing with carbolic acid and water:

Acetate of lead, 1 ounce.

Sulphate of zinc, 6 drams.

Alcohol, 1 ounce.

Soft water, add to one quart; after the parts heal up apply this blister:

Cantharides, 1 dram.

Vaseline, 8 drams.

Mix well, rub well in, leave on 36 hours, wash off and grease well.

MARE WITH LUCORRHOEA

O. E. H., Sask.—An aged mare has lucorrhoea, she has rather a small appetite and swells somewhat in hind legs.

Ans.—Wash the womb out with a solution of creolin twice daily and give the following powders:

Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.

Divide into 12 powders and give one in feed three times daily. Inject to passage twice daily, the following solution:

Carbolic acid, 2 teaspoonfuls.

Tannic acid, ½ dram.

Soft water, 1 quart.

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RUBEROID'S PROTECTION is complete. Fire Underwriters' Associations rate Ruberoid "First class" as a fire-resisting roofing, and in actual service for 19 years it has proved its superiority as a weather-proof roofing.

We have some interesting Booklets, full of information on all kinds of roofing—Booklets that will put you in the way of saving money. Write for Booklet K, or better still call at the nearest store where the "Ruberoid Man" is at home and ask the dealer for it.

"SOVEREIGN" SHEATHING FELT is a light-weight Ruberoid that makes the best inter-lining you can get to keep your house or stable warm and dry. Clean, odorless, practically indestructible. Ask for Booklet about it.

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2—AT THE PRESENT TIME THE STOCK IS WORTH CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN YOU HAVE TO PAY FOR IT. When you buy a share of the Grain Growers' Company stock at \$25.00 you are getting value for \$35.00 in return. The first shareholders paid \$25.00 for this stock before the Company had made a cent of profits, when it had no export trade and when it was handling only a tenth of the grain it is handling today. You can purchase this stock at the same figure today when the Company is clearing about \$100,000.00 of profit every year, and when it is exporting about 8 to 10 million bushels and handling on commission about 20,000,000 bushels of grain per year. Besides, over \$50,000.00 of profits have been placed in the treasury of the Company as a reserve fund, thus adding an extra \$5.00 to the value of every share.

3—IN VIEW OF THIS INCREASED VALUE OF THE STOCK IT IS PROBABLE THAT AN ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF THE SHARES WILL BE MADE BEFORE VERY LONG. We expect some action will be taken on this point at the next shareholders' meeting.

4—YOU ARE SURE OF A GOOD CASH RETURN ON YOUR MONEY, AS MUCH AS YOU COULD GET FROM OTHER EQUALLY SAFE INVESTMENTS; BUT BESIDES THIS DIRECT CASH RETURN, BY BEING A SHAREHOLDER IN THIS CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY YOU WILL GET A GREATER INDIRECT RETURN THROUGH INCREASED PRICES FOR YOUR PRODUCE AND THROUGH A SAVING ON THE COST OF YOUR NECESSITIES.

5—DIVIDENDS ARE ALLOWED SINCE JULY 1ST, 1910, ON ALL MONEY PAID ON STOCK BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE STOCK YEAR, APRIL 30TH; THAT IS, TEN MONTHS BEFORE YOUR MONEY HAS TO BE PAID.

6—YOU ARE INVESTING YOUR MONEY WHERE IT WILL MOST BENEFIT YOUR OWN BUSINESS. The Grain Growers' Grain Company has already improved market conditions and enabled you to get considerably more for your grain than you could otherwise get. When the Company has sufficient capital to engage in the milling and lumber business and to apply the co-operative principle to the marketing of other farm products and to the purchasing of necessities, the net return from your farming business will be greatly increased.

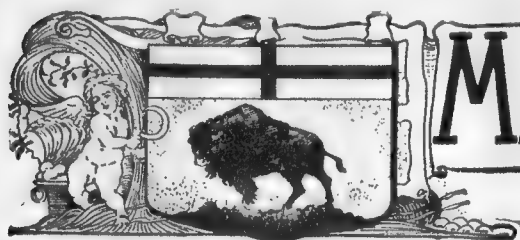
7—THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY WAS STARTED AND IS OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE FARMERS THEMSELVES. None but farmers and members of their families can hold stock in the Company. The shareholders elect each year a Board of Directors, and from this Board of Directors three men are chosen as a Board of Control. These three farmers spend all their time in the employ of the Company; their duty is to see that the will of the shareholders is carried out, employ the necessary labor and generally supervise the running of the whole Company.

8—TERMS OF PAYMENT FOR STOCK ARE MADE AS LIBERAL AS POSSIBLE TO ALLOW EVERY FARMER TO SECURE THE FULL AMOUNT OF STOCK BEFORE THE PRICE IS ADVANCED. You can still secure the shares at par \$25 each. If you cannot pay the full amount now we will accept \$7.50 or \$17.50 per share and the balance next fall when you have the returns for your next crop.

Every farmer, farmer's wife, son and daughter, regardless of age, is allowed to hold four shares each. Write for particulars or send your money at once. Address all correspondence regarding stock to the

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited
WINNIPEG MANITOBA



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion, Virden
President:
R. C. Henders, Culross
Vice-President:
J. S. Wood, Oakville

Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; C. Burdett, Foxwarren; W. H. Buell, Rosser; B. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

Support Reciprocity

To the Secretary—

Dear Sir:—The free trade agreement made between Canada and the United States, now before parliament for ratification, is meeting with the most strenuous opposition in the House of Commons. Those who enjoy special privileges, and who, under our present fiscal system, are enabled to levy tribute on the common people, are adopting every possible method to create sentiment against the proposed free trade in natural products with our next door neighbors. This opposition is not because the proposed agreement interferes to any extent with the protection now enjoyed by manufacturers, but they see in it an inclination on the part of the government to yield to the demands of the farmers, and fear the future. Hence, the monied interests and professional politicians seem to have joined hands to defeat the farmers before they attain greater strength, and prevent the government from granting even a small measure of the requests made by the organized farmers.

Since the proposed agreement was introduced into the House of Commons, manufacturers' agents and travellers have been in practically every town in Canada trying to create sentiment among boards of trade and other business and commercial organizations against any change in our trade relations. Railway officials, bankers, millers, financiers, capitalists, manufacturers, grain dealers—in short, all the combines and monopolists are making a howl through the press and by speeches with the view of stemming the growing sentiment in favor of freer trade and relief from the protective customs tariff, while the press, members of parliament and the government are flooded with letters and resolutions in opposition to reciprocity. There is scarcely a word heard from the organized farmers, and the idea is getting abroad that the farmers are backing down.

This should not be so. Let us follow up the advantage we have gained. In order to win we must keep ourselves to the front. Let our views receive as much publicity as those of the combines.

Every branch should hold a meeting at once and pass a resolution in favor of reciprocity and an extension of the British preference. Send a copy to your member at Ottawa, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to some daily paper, and to your local paper. As many farmers as possible should write a letter to their member and to the newspapers, giving OUR REASON why they favor reciprocity and an increase in the British preference. Do not attempt long letters. Be brief and to the point. We must not let the public believe that we are backing down.

The following facts will clearly illustrate why the millers are opposed to free trade in wheat:

Quoted Figures

"The wholesale price of flour in Winnipeg at the present time is about \$2.90 per cwt. The wholesale price of the same grade of Canadian flour at Manchester, England, or Glasgow, Scotland, the home of the two co-operative wholesale societies of Great Britain is 29s. for a sack of 280 lbs., or \$2.50 per cwt. The cost of taking the flour from Winnipeg to Manchester, England, or Glasgow, Scotland, is about 50 cents per cwt. The result of this is that the agent of the British Co-operative society can buy flour f.o.b. cars, Winnipeg, for about \$2 per cwt., while the local merchant in Winnipeg has to pay about \$2.90 for the same grade. But when the flour is retailed out in small quantities, such as the poorer people are compelled to buy, the difference in favor of the Englishman is very much greater. For instance, the price of a seven pound sack in Toronto is 30 cents, or at the rate of \$4.28 per cwt. At Winnipeg it is 35 cents or at the rate of \$5 per cwt. The price of a seven pound sack in Manchester, same grade flour, is 11d., or 22 cents, which is at the rate of \$3.14 per cwt.

"The average price of wheat in Winnipeg during the four months of September,

ber, October, November and December was, as follows in 1900 and 1909:

	1900	1909
September	84	96½
October	88½	96½
November	81	98½
December	76	96

Average 82½ 96 15-16

"These figures show a gain in ten years of only 17 2-3 per cent. The actual price which farmers received, except those who were in the immediate vicinity of the Winnipeg market, was less than the above price, and would be less as the distance from Winnipeg increased.

"On the other hand, according to the wholesale price in Canada, the increase in the price of flour, bran and shorts is very material as is shown in the following table:

	1900	1909	Gain
Flour, per bbl . \$	3.38	5.22	54½%
Shorts, per ton .	15.04	23.97	59½%
Bran, per ton .	13.20	22.02	67½%

R. McKENZIE, Sec'y.

Winnipeg, Man., March 1, 1911.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING

The first anniversary meeting of the Springfield branch of the M. G. G. A. held at North Springfield school house, February 24, was opened by the reading

of the minutes of the previous meeting: Mr. Patterson, our president, introduced Mr. John Kennedy, who ably instructed us as to the work of both the association and of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Mr. Knowles, of Emerson, was also with us and gave a very interesting talk explaining the work of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and how the farmers were realizing more for their produce by shipping to that company. The musical part of the program, given by members and friends of the association, was very much enjoyed by all present. Refreshments of fruit were served by the directors. A hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Knowles and the other friends and neighbors who aided in the entertainment. The following resolution was passed endorsing reciprocity: "That the Springfield branch of the M. G. G. A. heartily endorse the principle of reciprocity as presented by the farmers' delegation to Ottawa, and we confidently look for further reduction in the tariff on manufactured articles, and we strongly re-affirm our request for a substantial increase in the British preference, eventually leading to free trade with the mother country." Five new members and several new subscribers to The Guide were secured. One year ago we organized with twelve members, and close the year with a membership of fifty. There was a large turnout of ladies and children, and a keen interest in the meetings seem to be springing

up. The meeting closed with the singing of the national anthem.

C. E. McKENZIE, Sec'y.
Springfield, Man.

POSITION RE-AFFIRMED

The following resolution was passed unanimously by a meeting of the executive of the M.G.G.A., held in Winnipeg, March 2:

"Whereas the Hon. Clifford Sifton from his place in the House of Commons on February 28, claiming to speak for the West, declared that reciprocity with the United States was not in the interest of the Western people;

"And whereas the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, The Winnipeg Board of Trade, and the Manitoba Legislature, by resolution have also, in the name of the West declared against reciprocity;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the executive officers of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association emphatically assert that the above mentioned gentleman and public bodies, by their public utterances and resolutions upon the question of reciprocity have absolutely misrepresented popular opinion in Manitoba;

"And we further declare and re-affirm that the tariff resolution placed before the government by the Canadian Council of Agriculture on December 16th, 1910, is a correct representation of the opinions of the people of Manitoba to-day;

"And we further declare that the people of Manitoba will not be satisfied with anything short of the following action by the Canadian parliament during the present session:—

"1. The ratification of the reciprocity agreement now before parliament;

"2. The complete abolition of duties upon agricultural machinery and implements;

"3. An increase in the British preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff.

Signed on behalf of the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

R. C. HENDERS,

President.

Winnipeg, Man., March 2nd, 1911.

ORGANIZED AT HALLEY SCHOOL

Jas. B. Robson, secretary of the Dauphin branch writes us that he, together with several other members of the Dauphin branch have organized a new branch of the association at Halley school. Addresses were delivered by the visitors and the following were elected as officers: President, Harry McCurnie; vice-president, George Tucker; secretary, W. F. Kerr. Directors: Peter McEwen, Joseph Coles, Adam Tabaka, W. F. Kerr, Geo. Carruthers, Fred Bernett.

DISCUSSED GOOD ROADS

A well attended meeting of the Kellie branch of the M. G. G. A. was held on Wednesday, February 15, under the chairmanship of C. F. Dixon. The meeting was called as the first of a series for discussion of live topics and was given over to Mr. St. Ruth, who delivered an interesting paper on an improved system of municipal road making. The speaker in the course of his address described the present system of road making as unsatisfactory, both financially and in results, and advocated borrowing a sufficient sum to grade all roads, such debt to be met by the issuing of debentures, the work to be subject to the planning of a competent engineer. The advantages of the above system as urged by the speaker were: Good roads at once, lower rate of interest, systematic ditching to be used in future for draining purposes, and increased value of land consequent to good roads. Several speakers followed, Mr. Munshaw

Mr. Scallion's Clarion Call

TO THE FARMERS OF MANITOBA

Friends:—What do you think of the action of your legislature in turning down the resolution in favor of the reciprocal trade agreement made between Canada and the United States? You asked for such a trade arrangement. In fact few expected in view of past experiences, such a favorable measure of reciprocal trade could be secured. When the premier toured the West last summer, he was waited on by your delegates and urged among other things, to secure if possible such a trade measure. You passed unanimous resolutions in favor of it at your local associations; you endorsed it unanimously at your provincial conventions; you backed up your demands by sending a large delegation to Ottawa, at great expense both of time and money, to press the importance of such a measure upon the government. Your action was made known and commented upon in other countries and you were commended for your manly independent efforts in favor of economic freedom. But it would seem that your own local government has no sympathy with your efforts and desires in that regard. The government you elected, the members you sent from your own local constituencies to support that government, voted against the reciprocity resolutions introduced to assist the passage of that trade pact, you have been pressing for, in the Dominion house. Not one of the representatives you sent to support the government had the manliness or courage to get up and say why they were going to vote against the resolution. Do you want to be represented by such men? In whose interest did they vote? Their two leaders talked about our transportation companies, our shipping companies, our financial interests, unity of the Empire, imperial preference, U. S. Loyalists, and the old flag. What had all that to do with a simple measure of trade between two countries which could be made use of, or otherwise, according as it was found to be an advantage or otherwise? And any way the United States could bring about the changes feared by those opponents of reciprocity by simply taking off the duty upon the articles named. The most charitable view to take of the conduct of your representatives who voted against the resolution, is that they were hypnotized by the eloquence and gestures of their two leaders, and the spell was only removed when it came time for them to vote. One of these leaders, it is rumored, is ambitious to shine in Dominion politics. No one can find any fault with that ambition, but if true, he should not use as following in the House to bring him into favor with the Eastern leaders. This following should be used in your interests, those who sent them to promote and try to enable you to secure the measure of economic relief you have been pressing for. The other honorable leader is, and has been for some time, laboring under the hallucination of Chamberlainism, the ghost of a corpse buried in England during the last general election. Surely you want a policy somewhat more practical, something for present and every day use, and not the pursuit of a dream that if ever realized will be away in the future and of no use for present purposes. Don't you think your government and those supporters of theirs who voted against the reciprocity resolution did you so far as they could, a great injury? And that injury was done you in the interests of protection, in the interest of privilege, great corporations, and financial interests. I do not say the pact would injure these. I don't think it would. But if it did your representatives would protect these interests as against you, who elected them to look after your interests. Now what are you going to do about it? Are you going to let them off scotfree to do it again when they get an opportunity? Don't you think you should call meetings and have these representatives of yours come to those meetings and show cause for their actions? You can ask them to resign if you think their conduct warrants that course. If the Recall were in force you could deal effectively with them. If the Recall were in force they would not have transgressed. But call meetings and get them before you. Do that without fail and let it be done by those who voted for their election.

J. W. SCALLION.

Hon. Pres. M.G.G.A.

Virden, Feb. 27th, 1911.

instancing the municipality of Hamiota as having introduced the above system with success, taxes being no higher and general satisfaction with results being expressed. It was resolved to hold fortnightly meetings throughout the winter months and monthly meetings throughout the summer. The question of increasing the membership was also discussed, and the consensus of opinion was that individual effort by every member was the best means for securing such. Regret was expressed that Kelloe was not included in Mr. Dixon's tour in the interests of direct legislation.

W. GIBSON.

Kelloe, Man.

GET POSTS CO-OPERATIVELY

Shellmouth branch had a special meeting on the 18th and after an address by the president, Alex. Stewart, on the objects and aims of the association, with special reference to the reciprocity treaty, eight new members were enrolled. A clubbing order for two carloads of cedar posts was arranged and placed through the local branch.

MIAMI FOR RECIPROCITY

At a largely attended meeting of the Miami Grain Growers' Association held Saturday, February 25, the following resolution was passed unanimously and the secretary instructed to forward a copy to the prime minister, W. D. Staples, M.P., W. H. Sharp, M.P., and The Guide: "Resolved, that this association endorse the action of the Dominion government in entering into a reciprocity agreement with the government of the United States, in so far as they have gone, but are not satisfied with the small reduction of duty on agricultural implements, and we would also approve of a further preference being given Great Britain."

Miami, Man. H. UMPHREY, Sec'y.

BOWSMAN TO BUILD HALL

A most successful meeting of the Bowman Grain Growers' Association was held on Friday, February 10. For the past two years our association has been proceeding somewhat slowly as regards membership. Since the beginning of 1911, however, matters have taken a turn for the better and the future promises great things. The meeting above referred to was attended by about thirty members, President W. Edwards in the chair, with Secretary D. Wright also in attendance. A report was received from a committee appointed to enquire as to price and make selection of a lot in the town to be used as the site of "the Grain Growers' Hall," an addition to the report being made to the effect that Mrs. M. A. Davies, owner of the townsite had offered to donate half the price of the lot selected for the good of the cause, which proposal was received with great enthusiasm. An expert building committee was at once appointed to prepare and submit plans at the next meeting. The delegate to the Brandon convention, D. Wright, next gave a very comprehensive report and in reply to a vote of thanks for his services, dwelt very strongly on the very great educational value of such a convention, strongly urging the advisability of sending more than one delegate to the next and any subsequent provincial gatherings of this nature. Various points brought up by the convention were discussed, particularly the proposed Hudson's Bay line. A feature of the meeting was the carrying of a proposal that the example of other associations in purchasing flour, etc., in car lots be followed and prices obtained from various wholesale houses. The secretary was also authorized to purchase and distribute fifty pamphlets on the subject of direct legislation. It was decided to appoint a correspondent from amongst the membership to report from time to time the doings of the local association to The Guide, after which the meeting was adjourned.

R. C. DAVIES, Correspondent. Bowman.

WINCHESTER MEETING

The farmers of Winchester, S. D., six miles northeast of Arden, held a very successful meeting at the school house on the evening of January 5th, being the first meeting since organizing on December 10th. The writer had the pleasure of assisting at the organization meeting and nearly all the farmers were never connected with the association before. Arrangements were made to buy flour co-operatively. A very instructive paper on the tariff was read by Mr. Wm. Dale. It is a solemn truth that no good effects

of government will ever be secured for the people without first establishing a government of and by the people such as direct legislation will do. The putting of the party rule in the place of the rule of the people, and the compelling of voters to have an unanimity of appetite to swallow all kinds of hash before they can partake of the particular kind which is agreeable to their taste. Well, then, if we are not to get a change that will do away with a government of middlemen, such as we now have, and in its place establish a government of, by and for the people; if we are not to get such an amendment by our party, getting into all places of pie and preferment, from constable to prime minister only by zealously waiting for something to turn up in some undefined way, sometime or somewhere or by the destroying death angel of civil resolution, then how are we to get it? The answer to this is simple. The

very means which our people are now adopting. Then let us all join heartily in supporting the campaign and starting for direct legislation. The truth is always a witness of itself and that the great change so far as the government is, or can be concerned, is the change of rulership from partisan oligarchs direct to the people.

ALBERT MCGREGOR.

Arden, Man.

NOT TO RUN AGAIN

Toronto, Feb. 28.—Sir Alan Aylesworth, minister of justice in the Dominion government, announced to the executive of the North York Liberal association at Newmarket, that he would not again present himself as a candidate interviewed subsequently, Sir Alan repeated that he would not be a candidate in North York again and volunteered the statement that he would not run in any

other constituency. Sir Alan's resignation caused little comment as it was anticipated. The choosing of a successor was discussed, and the name of Thomas C. Robinette, K.C., was received with favor. A meeting of the association will be called shortly to consider the situation."

NO DIRECT VOTE

Washington, D.C., Feb. 28.—The senate to-day defeated the resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to provide that senators be elected by the direct vote of the people. A brave fight had been made by the supporters of the measure, as was indicated by the vote. Fifty-four senators stood for the resolution, and thirty-three against it. Though this division showed so large a majority of the senate to favor popular elections, the number was not sufficient by four to carry the measure, which required a two-thirds vote for its success.

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I will send you a **Harman Special Alectride Farm Tool Grinder**, with ten Genuine Grinding Attachments, right to your farm for an absolutely **free trial** lasting ten days.

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Now, I want to tell you why I am making this offer

We know that every progressive, up-to-date farmer realizes the advantage of always having sharp, bright tools to work with. You know how much work can be done with tools which are always in good condition. You know how much easier your work is and how much longer your tools last. You know all these things and yet—you DO sometimes work with dull tools, don't you? I want to prove to you that you can **easily keep all your farm tools in good condition, all the time, with this wonderful, simply wonderful, outfit which I send to you free.**

Genuine Alectride (Hard Enough to Scratch the Diamond) Grinder—NOT an Emery Wheel

And Alectride is the most wonderful abrasive in the world, even harder than the diamond. It is really manufactured precious stones, for it is made of the very same substances which go to make up the sapphire and ruby. Alectride is the most perfect grinding substance known. It is just as much harder than emery as emery is harder than chalk. A grinding wheel made entirely of pulverized South African Diamonds would not grind one bit better or faster than the genuine Alectride wheels which we furnish with this superb machine. Alectride is manufactured in the most terrific heat that man has been able to produce. A heat so great that it will actually burn up a common brick like so much gunpowder. And in this incomparable heat is produced Alectride. **It is the heat in which the worlds were formed.** Every one of the beautiful iridescent, needle-like crystals is so hard that it will actually scratch the diamond itself. It is these crystals which are crushed up and made into the grinding wheels. It is these **INCONCEIVABLY HARD AND SHARP CRYSTALS** which cut through the hardest steel more easily than the finest emery wheel will cut through soft copper.

Saves Time—Effort—Money | Lasting—Binding—Guarantee

You do the same work in two minutes on an Alectride wheel that would take you at least a half an hour to do on a grindstone, and do it better. And you can operate the Harman Special Farm Tool Grinder for half an hour with less effort than would be required in running a grindstone for two minutes. Alectride will grind 25 times faster than the grindstone and 8 times faster than the emery wheel.

Alectride wheels are so much harder than the hardest steel that no amount of grinding seems to have the slightest effect on them. Alectride will cut the biggest steel file you have in two in five seconds. We give a lasting, binding guarantee with every tool grinder.

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Alectride wheels will positively not draw the temper of the finest tool. The reason for this is that Alectride does not heat the article which is being ground as does an emery wheel or grindstone. Alectride cuts and cuts quickly—so quickly the steel does not have time to heat.

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Send Coupon Today and Get Our Grinding Tool Catalog **FREE**. Also our free booklet explaining all about Alectride, newest and the most wonderful grinding substance known.

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1. One Sickle Grinding Wheel
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6. One Sickle Holding Attachment
7. One Scythe Stone
8. One Harman Special Razor Hone
9. One Disc Grinding Attachment
10. One Tool Rest

Farm Miscellany

GOOD ALFALFA STAND

Another striking example of the adaptability of Alberta soil to the growth of alfalfa, is the experience of Mr. Frank Crawford of Ponoka, who has a fine field of Turkestan alfalfa seeded in the spring of 1906 which showed a vigorous growth last August.

Mr. Crawford seeded his alfalfa on potato ground and it thrived from the beginning. He has cut four good crops, each crop being heavier than the preceding one. The only trouble experienced by Mr. Crawford was due to the work of wire worms. In the spring of 1908 these worms attacked the alfalfa, eating through the stems of the plants about two inches above the surface of the ground. From this attack the alfalfa soon recovered and was in a very thrifty condition with a growth of eighteen inches last fall, cut in August.

Mr. Crawford advocates deep and thorough working of the land prior to the sowing of alfalfa seed for the purpose of giving the plants a firm root during the first year in order that they may be well prepared for the first winter, which is their hardest season. Mr. Crawford's soil is a black loam with a heavy clay subsoil.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH TURKEYS

(Mrs. Jas. McTagget, Simcoe Co., Ont.)
Turkeys carefully managed, and given access to unlimited range, are splendid providers of spending money. The experience of many turkey raisers has been that the birds have the unfortunate habit of getting sick and dying just about the time they are getting ready for market. This is caused generally by improper management and by disease, which breeds readily on limited, damp range. Healthy breeding stock on wide range of high, dry soil will rarely fail to prove quite profitable.

We allow our turkeys the freest possible range at all times. They are very little bother to us at any time, and then only for a few weeks after the young poults are hatched. In the winter time our old turkeys roost in an open shed. They range around the barnyard in the day time. We give them a liberal feed of grain in the middle of the afternoon each day, which, along with what they pick up, keeps them in good condition. Being always in the open air and never confined in close, stuffy quarters they have invariably been in a healthy condition.

Throughout the summer season the turkeys are at liberty to go where they will. They subsist for the most part on grasshoppers and other food that they pick up. In order to induce them to come home each evening and to roost near the barn where they will be safe we feed them a little grain each evening. In this way we keep them as tractable as the ordinary poultry or chickens.

The price of turkeys has been so high in recent years, the market is so keen for them and they cost so little to raise that they seem almost like found money. More of our Canadian women would find it interesting and decidedly profitable to devote attention to raising turkeys. Disease, it is true, has been prevalent in many localities and it has become almost impossible in those places to raise turkeys at all. This fact, however, makes it all the more profitable for those who are so fortunately situated as to be able to raise turkeys without undue loss from the birds dying.

THE WEAKEST POINT IN DAIRYING

(Geo. H. Barr, Chief of Dairy Division, Ottawa).

The weakest point in dairying today is the dairy cow. There are greater chances for improvement in the breeding and management of the dairy herd than in any other branch of farming. The great majority of farmers who have been keeping cows for 40 years have no better stock now than when they started. There is something wrong. Most of us have not been using the intelligence we should in breeding dairy cows.

Getting better stock does not consist entirely in using pure bred sires. I can recall one man who has used purebred Ayrshire sires for 40 years with no improvement in the producing qualities of his stock. The sire he had when I visited

his place was of such a size that it could be conveniently carried on a man's back. Yet this man expected to get better stock. We must have not only pure bred sires but good pure bred sires.

We do not give encouragement enough to those who would buy pure bred sires if they were sure of the patronage of their neighbors. Many farmers will not take their cows to a pure bred bull when there is a scrub bull close by. Many prefer to keep a scrub sire rather than be bothered taking the cows away. While such indifference exists how can we expect to see any noticeable improvement in our dairy herds?

CAUSES OF LOSS IN WINTER LITTERS

(R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.)

The causes of loss among suckling pigs farrowed during winter are quite numerous. A good deal of the trouble with pigs being weak at birth is due to the sows being fed too much of one kind of food. They are fed all roots, or all corn or all barley and are not given the necessary exercise. A variety of food is just as necessary for the hog as for the man. Exercise is also essential.

Another cause of mortality among young pigs is the damp atmosphere so commonly found in hog pens. This is caused by the moist breath of the larger pigs or by the steam that is created by the larger or fattening pigs lying in groups. Farrowing sows should be when possible placed in a box stall or pen apart altogether from the growing hogs. Where this cannot be arranged the ventilation should receive more attention than usual. Ventilation would assist in taking the foul or damp air out of the house.

A great number of young pigs die during the winter months of what is generally called thumps. This is caused chiefly by want of exercise and earth. The little fellows seem to fill up inside with fat and apparently choke to death. On short notice, the best preventive I know of is to switch them around in the pen every day. Of course this is only necessary when the weather is too severe to let them have a run in the yard. A run out of doors usually cures thumps.

DESTRUCTION OF QUACK GRASS

Editor Guide:—I killed 80 acres of quack grass easily and effectually by plowing four inches deep with mould-board plow, then discing twice with disc loaded; the disc would not cut through but pulverised the land so that you could drive your hands into the soil and lift the roots out like a fish net or window curtain. Then I plowed with a rotary plow one-half inch deeper, this twisted the grass roots up like a rope and threw them out on top; then I raked and burned the roots. The land was from sandy soil to gumbo, but the effect was the same all through.

E. STRANGE.

Waskada.

Beef Raising in the West

Continued from Page 12

while about 70 per cent. of the 80,000 to 90,000 killed for local consumption were also cows and heifers. In addition, a much greater number of calves than usual were slaughtered in the West during the year. No doubt the province of Alberta will get back into cattle fairly rapidly. The tens of thousands of acres of ranch lands that produced from 70,000 to 80,000 head annually a few years ago will, as farming land, in the near future yield two, three or even more times as many cattle. Manitoba has dropped alone during the past two years 100,000. Unless these provinces stock up there will be no beef to ship East, and unless the East greatly increases its cattle Canada will soon follow the United States in ceasing to send beef to Great Britain. Great Britain needs a very large continuous supply of imported beef. At no time has the outlook for the Canadian beef raiser been brighter, and he will act wisely by conserving his female stock to the utmost and producing from them by the use of the best sires he can procure.

ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM

REPORT SAYS:

FORMALDEHYDE

PRODUCED A CROP FREE FROM SMUT

IT IS—

EASILY APPLIED
COMPARATIVELY CHEAP
EFFECTUAL IN KILLING SMUT
LEAST INJURIOUS TO SEED and
PRODUCED THE LARGEST YIELD

Sold by local merchants in bottles and jugs,
Sealed and Guaranteed by the only makers
in Canada, the

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO. OF TORONTO LTD.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Standard Wire Fence



In the "Standard" Wire Fence, you get the durability that comes with strength. Made of all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, well galvanized—which means no rust and long wear.

"The Tie That Binds" hooks on the running wire and locks smooth on both sides. Then—there's the Standard Steel Fence Posts that hold the wires without staples—won't rot and are very durable.

We make a specialty of Galvanized Gates, too. Our new books are chock full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample look.

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Woodstock, Ont. Brandon, Man.

THE TIE THAT BINDS



WINCHESTER

Loaded Black Powder Shells

THE RED W BRAND
Trade Mark Reg. in U.S. Pat. Office.

SHOOT STRONG AND EVENLY
ARE SURE FIRE
WILL STAND RE-LOADING
THEY ALWAYS GET THE GAME

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE



TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day, through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

Associate Membership Fee	\$1.00
S. G. Badges (ladies')	.50
S. G. Badges (gent's)	.50
S. G. Buttons (children's)	.05

OBJECTS

- To feed and clothe some hungry child.
- To gratify the wish of some invalid.
- To maintain the Girl's Club room at 274 Hargrave Street.

MOTTO FOR THE WEEK

"Help to lift some load."

GIVE HIM A LIFT

By Joe Bone.

I was trudging one day down a dusty road
While my back was curved under a bit of a load,
And the way was long and my feet were sore,
And my bones ached under the load I bore;
But I struggled on in the summer's heat,
Till I came to a pool where I bathed my feet;
Then, resting a bit, I shouldered my load,
And wended my way down the dusty road.

The morning stretched into the afternoon—
My journey's end seemed as far as the moon;
Till at length a horse and a wagon drew near,
And my heart revived with a spark of cheer.
But the man saw only his own small soul,
And the narrow way to his narrow goal,
And he whipped his horse to a guilty trot,
Though the sand was deep and the day was hot,
And he passed me by on the dusty road,
And I sank still lower beneath my load.

Yet out of the dust came another man,
With a grizzled beard and a cheek of tan,
And he pulled up short and he gaily cried,
"I say, there, comrade, get in and ride!"
And he placed my bundle behind the seat,
And he said, "Climb in here and rest your feet;
I never pass by a man on the road,
An' 'specially, friend, if he's got a load."

I reached my journey's end came the night,
And my feet were rested, my heart was light;
And I blessed the driver who'd gaily cried,
"I say, there, comrade, get in and ride!"
Ah! The world is full of sore-footed men
Who need a slight lift every now and again,
And the angels can see through the white cloud rift
All the God-like souls who give them a lift.
—Boston Herald.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Friends:—Looking back over the two years of strenuous work, I can at least feel that my work has not been in vain. The mid-day lunch is at last a reality. The girls are pleased and thoroughly enjoy the good meals placed before them and while of course it is impossible to say that it will pay its way, I feel perfectly sure that it will. If we can serve one hundred and fifty to two hundred per day it will pay easily and this I can comfortably do in a short time. The following was the menu and prices:

Meat	5c.
Potatoes and gravy	2c.
Bread	1c.
Butter	1c.
Tea	2c.
Soup	5c.
Puddings, jellies etc.	5c.

So that the girls can have a full course dinner or just a lunch as it suits the taste and purse. Three beds are also engaged and altogether the outlook

for the (Canadian) Sunshine Girls' Home is rosy. We will all look back some day and feel the work founded by THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE has been the means of saving many souls from despair and given them the means of living clean and wholesome lives and helping one another in brotherly love which must bring the love of God nearer to every heart in the work.

MARGARET.

CHEERFULNESS AT TABLE

An old lady who looked as though she might have belonged to the "Sunshine Society" all her life, was asked by a friend for the secret of her never-failing cheerfulness. Her answer contains a



Gladys Davidson, little entertainer, who delighted everyone at the Toy Mission

suggestive lesson for parents. "I think," said the clever old lady, "it is because we were taught in our family to be cheerful at table."

My father was a lawyer with a large criminal practice; his mind was harassed with difficult problems all the day long; yet he always came to the table with a smile and a pleasant greeting for everyone, and exerted himself to make the table hour delightful. All his powers to charm were freely given to entertain his family. Three times a day we felt this genial influence, and the effect was marvelous. If a child came to the table with cross looks he or she was quietly sent away to find a good boy or girl, for only such were allowed to come within that loving circle.

We were taught that all petty grievances and jealousies must be forgotten when meal time came, and the habit of being cheerful three times a day, under all circumstances had its effect on even the most sultry temper.

Much is said and written these days about "table manners." Children (in well-bred families) are drilled in a knowledge of "good form" as to the use of the fork and napkin; proper methods of eating the various courses are descanted upon, but training in the most important grace or habit a child should have, that of cheerfulness at table, is too often neglected.

The Orientals had no family ties of affection until they began to eat at a common table. Let the gathering at meal time be made the most happy hour of the day.

MANITOBA

Miss C. E. Boles, Brandon, Man.—I remember you well and feel deeply grieved to hear of the loss of your dear brother. I also remember his love and kindness to you during your time of suffering at the General Hospital. God bless and comfort you in this heavy trial. I am glad to know that you intend returning to Brandon and will be among friends. Write often to me and let me help you in any way I can.

Mrs. Rose Turrell, Dauphin, Man.—Many thanks for the box of goods sent in. I am always delighted when neighbors join in sending parcels or boxes as co-operation is the true spirit of the Sunshine movement. Together we can do so much and scatter so much happiness everywhere. Yes, I would be glad of the garments as many of our Sunshiners here would be glad to patch them.

Mrs. W. H. Orr, Wellwood P.O.—Many thanks for box which arrived safely. We are now collecting papers, Sunday pictures, and cards to help Mr. Jones, Poplar River Reserve, and everything will be made use of. Write often.

BABY IN NEW HOME

Dear Margaret:—No doubt you will be wondering why I have not written to you before this, but we live some distance from town and the roads are bad, so I had no chance to mail a letter. My husband met me at the flag station Wednesday evening. Baby had two crying spells on the train, we couldn't get hot water on the train, so tried to heat it on the hot-air pipes, but didn't get it very hot so I guess the feed didn't agree with him. He is getting along fine. We tried to fool the folks, and I asked them what they thought of my girl, but mother said it looks like a boy. My husband is delighted with baby, only when he cries, but that is not often. We had him to church Sunday and he was as good as he could be, the people thought he was a lovely boy. When you see his mother tell her I am going to try and bring him up to be a Christian man, and I want her to live so when we all get home to Heaven each of us will have our son again. I will try and write more next time, hoping you will be blessed in your work. P. S.—I wrap baby and put him in his cradle and then take him out and leave him in the sleigh box, when he sleeps. He seems so fresh when he comes

in. I think the people think I am crazy to do that but I don't care as long as he is healthy.

A. M. S.
So glad to hear from you and hope you will continue to keep baby in the open air when sleeping. Yes indeed, I hope that all will be well with both of you. Write soon, and send promised picture.

REPORT OF SUNSHINE BAND

Dear Margaret:—Enclosed please find \$1.00 which was subscribed by my Sunday School class and one other friend. We call our class the Sunshine Band and you may hear from us again. I hope you will use it as you think best. Wishing you every success in your great work.

ETHEL F. THOMPSON.

Oakville, Manitoaba.

Dear Ethel:—Your letter was a great delight to me. I shall look forward to hearing of the Sunshine Band and will be glad to help in any way I can. I am sending cards, mottoes, hymn and rules. Many thanks for dollar, and good wishes. Mrs. J. C. Gregory, Hamiota, Man.—I have a dear little girl three years of age and would like a good home for her. Writing further particulars. Many thanks for letter.

Jennie Miller, Justice, Man.—Many thanks for your dear letter. Hope you will ask your teacher to be a member also your school friends. I am very anxious to form a branch in every school through the West.

STABLE ROOM

At the door she swooning lay,
Christly laden, travail torn.
Soft she sighed, "Ere break of day,
Must my blessed One be born?"

Angels at his heart-strings pull,
Slow he counted up his gains,
"Nay," he said, "the inn is full;
Naught but stable room remains."

Fool! Refusing Mary rest
Cost his house the Heavenly Guest.

Knocking still at every door,
So the sweet old legends run,
Mary pleadeth as of yore:
"Birthplace for my blessed Son."

God! What if we too shall say
"Naught but stable room to-day."
Mrs. Emily J. Langley.

SASKATCHEWAN

Hazel Helem, Claret, Sask.—You are a dear to send the 25 cents with such loving wishes. I hope to have a corner soon just for my chicks and be able to publish all their letters.

Mrs. Chas. H. Underwood, Songworth, Sask.—Your real Sunshine work lies just where you are and I am glad to hear that you can place everything. Trust indeed that this year will be prosperous. I will send you full particulars of how to organize a branch. The work is simple and does not call for very great acts of self sacrifice but just to find out how to brighten every life that comes your way, whether rich or poor does not matter—I have met some very lonely hearts

in very rich homes. I will watch with loving wishes your efforts to scatter Sunshine.

Beryl I. M. Williamson, Brownlee, Sask.—Hearty welcome to our Guild. I would like to enroll your dear mother and sister, also your school friends. Write soon and I will forward cards, etc.

Mr. W. Barrett, Elfros, Sask.—The woman will leave this week. And hope she will prove suitable as she is a good worker.

Amy Mugford, Rothbury, Sask.—Many thanks for paper. Writing and sending membership card.

ALBERTA

Helen Cameron, Vermilion, Alta.—Hearty welcome to our Guild. I am sending membership cards and button. Glad to see so many boys joining the Sunshine work.

Edith and Ruth Boose, Champion, Alta.—Many thanks, dear children for your loving letter and fifty cents. I am sending membership card and buttons. Write often.

Helen Cameron, Vermilion, Alta.—Dear child: I was glad to hear from you and will send membership card etc.

Ernest L. Doolittle—Many thanks, dear boy, and hearty welcome to the Guild. I am sending Sunshine badge and membership card and hope you will soon have a number of your friends interested in the Sunshine.

Mrs. Geo. Cayr, Winnifred, Alta.—I have only one little girl, three and a half years old, to adopt at present. She is very sweet but the struggle to keep has been too hard on the mother who is a widow. I would like a good home for her. Many thanks for associate membership fee. Will write full particulars.

BE A LITTLE SUNBEAM

Be a little sunbeam everywhere you go;
Help to drive the darkness from this world away;
You will see the shadows swiftly flee away,
If you'll be a sunbeam every day.

Chorus:—
Be a little sunbeam tho' your light be small,
Let its gleam of beauty o'er the darkness fall;
You will see the shadows swiftly flee away,
If you'll be a sunbeam every day.

When Sunshiners are sending us parcels by mail please see that full postage is paid. We have to pay double on all overdue postage and it frequently runs up to 50 cents a day. Please see that you put enough stamps on your parcels.

MARGARET.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name
Age
Address

Boys' Cowboy Suit Free

Three piece suit made in true Cowboy fashion: Shirt, Fringed Trousers and Wide Brimmed Hat sizes up to 14 years. It is made of very best material and guaranteed to wear; just the thing for the coming summer. Lots of fun for yourself and your playmates. We give it free for selling only \$4.00 worth of our Beautiful Litho Art postcards at 8 for 5c. These postcards comprise views of Western Canada, Love Scenes, Comics, St. Patrick's, Easter, Birthdays, Best Wishes, Flowers, Cowboys, etc., and are very fast sellers. We also give a Cowgirl Suit free for selling \$4.00 worth of cards. Send your order for cards today and when you sell them return the money and we will send Cowboy or Cowgirl Suit postpaid to you. THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. G 5, Winnipeg, Man.



BOYS! GIRLS!

\$1.00 FOR YOU

Send your name and address for 20 packages New Novelty, Flip-flap, fast selling Post Cards, to sell at 2 Cards for 5 cents. Return us \$1.00 and keep \$1.00 for your trouble, or return us all the money and receive a \$2.00 Fountain Pen Free. These Cards sell at sight. WINNIPEG MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. D.

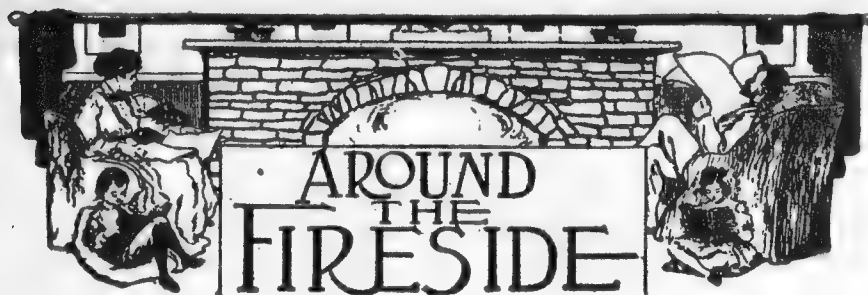
WINDSOR TABLE SALT

Salt goes in or on practically everything we eat—which shows the importance of using only pure, wholesome salt.

Order
WINDSOR
SALT
and see
that you
get it

Windsor
Table
Salt is pure
salt—all salt—and nothing
but salt. It is the standby in
all Canadian homes.

Your grocer is sure to have it.



Conducted by "ISOBEL" COURTSHIP

Choice of Associates

THE first point to be considered on this subject is a careful choice of associates which will often in the end, save future unhappiness and discomforts, since, as Goldsmith truthfully puts it, "Love is often an involuntary passion poured out upon our companions without our consent, and frequently without our esteem."

This last most unhappy state of affairs may to a great extent be avoided by a careful choosing of companions. Especially is this true of the lady, since from the nature and constitution of society, an unsuitable acquaintance, or alliance is more embarrassing and more painful for the woman than the man. Just as in single life an undesirable acquaintance is more derogatory to a woman than to a man, so in married life, the woman it is who ventures most, "for," as Jeremy Taylor writes, "she hath no sanctuary in which to retire from an evil husband; she may complain to God as do the subjects of tyrants but otherwise she hath no appeal in the causes of unkindness."

Pity it is that any such "appeal" should ever be necessary. How strange it is that hearts once united can ever be sundered! Yet can they? Have sundered hearts ever been truly united? Surely not. Sundered unions have never been heart unions. It may have been the man's, it may have been the woman's but one of the two was a false heart, and a true and a false can never unite; therefore the utmost caution should be used in the selection of a mate, especially should the woman be cautious since she "ventures most." Is it too much to require man to qualify for holy matrimony? And he must be his own judge. No other one can know him as he knows himself. "Know thyself" is a wide command.

Assured upon his possessing the three great corner stones of success in marriage, moral integrity, ambition and health, let no young man think that a fortune is necessary for the wooing of a woman worth the winning. In Cupid's Utopian realm, the standing of woman to a great extent negative, perhaps unfortunately so. Her preferences are, however, supposed to be decided though not verbally expressed, and if the attentions of a man are welcome she as a rule finds a language in which to express it and one easily and intelligible to him. Prudence should however warn her not to accept too marked attentions from a man of whose past she knows nothing. There is one permanent consideration too often overlooked and too late bewailed in many a ruined life, and that is the character of the man who seeks to win a woman's heart. Parents cannot be too careful, and young women themselves should be especially observant of those small danger signals that mean storm and stress in after years, and by firmly refusing such associates, avoid all danger of future shipwreck of the marriage barque. Neither wealth, nor family, rank, nor genius availeth anything if the character of the man be unsound.

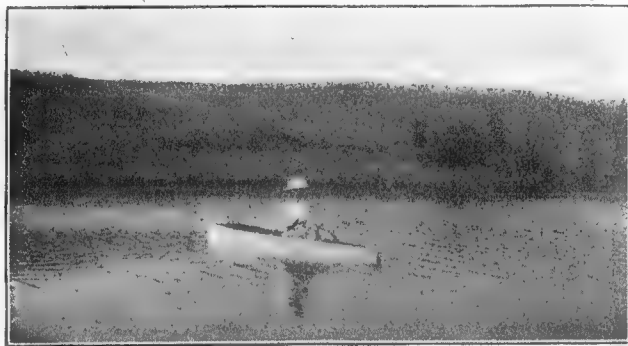
Singularly enough the most desirable lover is often-times the shy one, the one who can't believe it possible that the object of his affections cares at all for him. This type of lover is at once the most exasperating and the most alluring to the worth-while girl. But when she once becomes assured, by barometric observations peculiar to herself, that his love is really hers she then abandons herself to the keenest enjoyment in noting his extraordinary and circuitous routes to a declaration. She purposely misunderstands all his allusions, misinterprets his every word, baffles and bewilders him until the dear man is lost in a maze of chaotic but desperate schemes for expression, each and all hopeless and dis-

pairing. Nor does she desert caprice until she has fully avenged herself for all the anxious uncertainty caused her by his hesitation; then when he is reduced to the last possibility of utter dejection and defeat and is really quite a laughable object, seeing that ample compensation is at hand, she quite guilelessly melts into a happy tenderness of understanding that lights the torch of hope in his heart again and the painfully fugitive word so long delayed, springs unbidden to his lip and then—then—the old poet of course ambles in and takes charge of the ceremony thus:

"Long, long he loved Eve's daughter
But darst not to speak,
And fain would he have sought her
Had he but dared to seek."

But when at last he wooed her,
A-gneeling at her feet,
As heathings worship Boodha,
She made his joy complete."

"Begin to prepare for marriage very early in life," says a very worthy divine in an address to men. "Develop a strong body, take plenty of good plain food and pure water and plenty of out-



Solitude has its Charms

door exercise." "Cultivate your mind and refine your sensibility." "Gather the permanence of character that will sustain your happiness."

"The quiet husband should choose a vivacious wife and the stern husband a gentle wife."

Perhaps the most fanciful and beautiful idea relating to marriage is Tupper's idealistic suggestion: "If thou art to have a wife she is now moving upon the earth; therefore think of her and pray for her weal; yea, even though thou hast not yet seen her." Girl! you too will do well to pray for your husband that is to be.

THE ART OF TALKING (Clara E. Laughlin)

Talk is the one social accomplishment to which nearly every human being is eligible; it is the one with which the fewest number of restraining circumstances need interfere. A girl who was tempted once to study the harp, decided not to for this reason: "There are very, very few homes that have a harp. When I wished to give pleasure with my playing I should either have to express my delicate instrument ahead of me, or else confine my playing on it to my own house. Everyone has pianos. If I study the piano I shall be able to serve pleasantly on a hundredfold more occasions."

It is astonishing that in the choice of accomplishments which may tend toward social favor and a happier time among one's fellows, more persons do not elect to study the fine art of talk. For there is almost no place where human beings gather together, in pairs or in groups, tha-

the ability to talk well is not a prized accomplishment.

There was a woman once who loved music very, very dearly, and wished with all her heart she knew how to sing or to play. "How much pleasure I could give my world, if I knew how to sing!" she would say. But she never had opportunity to learn. What she did learn, without cost of money, without interruption of her other businesses, was to talk. And it came about that people used to count it a red-letter day when they met her even for a few minutes' chat as she was finishing her luncheon in a restaurant or going home on a car. She had a way of clothing even dull, commonplace subjects with bright raiment of good humor and quaint expressions. "You always put me in love with life again," people would say to her. And she was grateful for her accomplishment. "For I couldn't startle restaurants and street cars with a song," she said. "I guess talk is a pretty happy gift, after all."

Now there is only one school where one can learn to talk, and that is Life's school to which we all go. But—! It is difficult to learn to talk, to acquire "talkability," as it has been happily called, if the happiness of knowing how has never been borne in upon one until he is grown or nearly so—which too frequently happens. This is parents' fault. Most parents encourage their children to chatter ceaselessly, at first. Some allow the chatter to continue; others tire of it and take refuge behind the "seen but not heard" dictum. Both extremes are bad. Our social intercourse is as sadly cursed with chatter as with awkward inexpressiveness. Children should be taught conversation at home, from their earliest years; and particularly should they be bred to the fine pleasure of good table talk. Yet in how many homes that any of us know is there table conversation that educates the children to think, to express themselves, to show interest and respect for the opinions of others? Father is lost behind a newspaper. Mother is fussed and fretted by the negligence of the maid or the faults of the children or the extortions of the butcher. And the children chatter among themselves, unless father orders them to make less noise and not disturb his reading. And after the evening meal in most homes, what happens? Is there a general gathering in the living room to talk over the day's events and the topics that take hold on the larger life, on to-morrow? Or is there a scattering, each to his studies or games

or novel or magazine? Out of homes where the value of talk is never considered, come the multitude of persons we all encounter who can, perhaps, chatter with some one of their acquaintance who is of a similar age and station and of similar tastes, on a subject familiar to both; but who have not the remotest conception of the value of talk as a real social medium, an open sesame to the treasures of other minds, as a never-failing way of sharing with others the treasures of thought and experience that life has brought to them.—The Interior.

THE QUITTERS

The world has little use for a quitter—the fellow who starts and backs out because the creek is up; the fellow who starts to trim the hedge, blisters his hands and decides to let it go until next spring; the boy who goes racing through his school books until he strikes participle and compound fractions, and then wants to quit school and get a job; the girl who starts out to be a great musician and learns just enough to play ragtime and beguile the fancies of some young saphead.

There is a big family of these quitters, but they are a very sorry lot. They never want a job that takes time and patience. With the qualifications of a bill poster they would like to earn the salary of a railway president. Their ideal is a job that requires two hours of easy labor each day, with Saturdays and holidays off. You will find them scattered up and down the road of human failure, turning back from the handle of the plow, complaining of their lot and of the world. They are clogs in the wheels, broken rails on the

road, time killers, patience killers, forever wanting what they have not.

The people who accomplish things in this world are those who qualify themselves in spite of bad crops, high water and measles; who hang onto their work until failure turns a victory; whose courage rises as difficulties thicken, and whose faces are forever turned toward the rising sun. It was not a bad plan, that of the Indians flinging their boys into the river where they had to swim or drown. The best thing any parent can do for his child is to compel him to finish what he undertakes. Keep him at it, no matter how much he cries and objects; make him do the thing he started to do. And the best thing any boy or girl can do is to do this very thing without being made to do it. Success is a good deal like habit. There is not much difference between failure and success. One quits and the other does not.

WHAT AND WHAT NOT TO SAY

Don't say "I feel good" for "I feel well."

Don't say "these kind" but "this kind."

Don't say "not so good as" for "not as good as."

Don't say "between three" but "among three."

Don't describe an unusual occurrence as "funny" unless something comic is meant. Strange, peculiar, unique, odd, are better expressions.

Don't say a garment "sets good" but it "fits well."

Don't say "had rather," "had better" for "would rather," "would better."

Don't speak of articles of diet as "healthy" but as "healthful" or "wholesome."

Don't say "fix my gown," "fix this room," but "arrange my gown," "the room." The best authorities rarely use fix except to indicate stability or permanence. You don't fix the house, you repair it.

Say money is "plentiful" not "plenty."

Say "between you and me."

Say "if he should live" instead of "if he live."

Don't say "I have saw" for "I have seen."

Don't say "dress" unless you mean it. The word dress applies to the entire toilet. Gown to the one article.

NEW ANAESTHESIA METHOD

Boston.—In the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal announcement is made of the discovery by Dr. John J. Hurley, of this city, of a new method of producing conscious anaesthesia, both bloodless and painless, in human beings, which promises a world-wide revolution in surgery, especially that of the brain and head.

The most delicate operations may be performed, he claims, on the brain and any part of the head, the eyes, the ear, the nose and throat, with absolutely no discomfort to the patient, who during it all is conscious.

On no occasion, says Dr. Hurley, was any interference necessary after starting the patient under his new anaesthesia, save giving the patient some strong, black coffee to sip or a cigar to smoke, if the patient wished it for distraction.

He claims that the new method will be of the greatest use in cases of patients suffering from diseases that prohibit the use of ether or chloroform, such as consumption, acute lung affections, diabetes and nephritis.

Another thing which he describes as most important, and radically different from the old way, is that the patient can be given a full meal just before and immediately after the operation.

It differs materially from the recently-tried conscious anaesthesia of Dr. Jonesco.

His method consists of an injection of a solution of cocaine, adrenalin and salt solution beneath the periosteum, a delicate membrane covering the bones of the body.

The doctor's discovery has been demonstrated and accepted at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. The patient was a woman 40 years of age, who was admitted to the hospital for the removal of the ossicles of the ear, a particularly trying and delicate operation. Dr. F. A. Crockett, a Boston aurist, performed the operation after Dr. Hurley had anaesthetized. The operation was absolutely painless and bloodless, say the doctors.

ASK FOR DOWER LAW

A small deputation of representative women from the National Council and other progressive bodies waited upon Mr. Roblin in the legislature, at 10 a.m., Feb. 20th, by appointment, to press the claims of the women of Manitoba to



THE Mason & Risch Piano

ALWAYS A LEADER—NEVER AN IMITATOR

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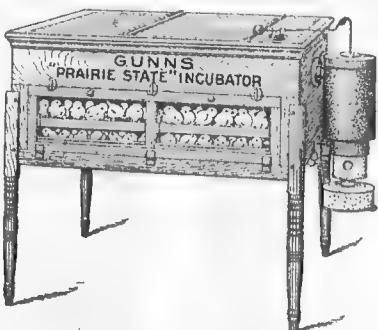
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GUNNS
Prairie State Incubator
No. 0.—100 hen eggs—\$18.00
No. 1.—150 " " — 22.50
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No. 3.—390 " " — 38.00

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With lamp, lamp case
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WINNIPEG

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some lawful recognition of their right to a share of the property which they earn conjointly with their husbands.

Mr. Roblin agreed to consider the matter, but did not think that a dower law as maintained in Ontario would pass here, as property to the value of several millions change hands annually and women would be a hindrance in these deals.

THE MICROBES SERENADE

By George Ade

A lovelorn microbe met by chance
At a swagger bacteroidal dance
A proud bacillian belle, and she
Was first of the animalculæ,
Of organism saccharine,
She was the protoplasmic queen.
The microscopical pride and pet
Of the biological smartest set,
And so this infinitesimal swain
Evolved a pleading low refrain:
"Oh, lovely metamorphic germ,
What futile scientific term
Can well describe your many charms?
Come to these embryonic arms,
Then hie away to my cellular home,
And be my little diatom!"

His epithelium burned with love,
He swore by molecules above
She'd be his own gregarious mate,
Or else he would disintegrate.
This amorous mite of a parasite
Pursued the germ both day and night,
And 'neath her window often played
This Darwin-Huxley serenade—
He'd warble to her every day
This rhizopodical roundelay:

"Oh, most primordial type of spore,
I never met your like before,
And though a microbe has no heart,
From you, sweet germ, I'll never part;
We'll sit beneath some fungus growth
Till dissolution claims us both!"

ST. VALENTINE

How the dear old patron Saint of lovers must sigh as he thinks of the changes that one hundred years has wrought! A century ago he was Eros' chosen henchman. A hundred years ago the fond lover evoked him humbly, the while pondering for months ahead as to the best rhymes to accompany the inevitable bleeding heart (personally drawn and painted). Not to write burning verses to his charmer's eyebrow or lily-white hand would indeed have proved her wooer lacking in the finer arts of love. With quill in hand, and sand box near, every Romeo burned midnight candle and filled words to the measure of his passion.

Circled fifty years. Again the lover sought upon St. Valentine's day some gallant way to prove his preference. Progress was his ally. For a few pence he might buy his heart (sore pierced indeed) and flaming verses, compared with which his own were rustic drivel. To the stationer's he ran, to find in lacy cages (of paper) love hidden, armed with cruel darts and o'er-burning words. From many, Lovelace chose the gem to suit his case, thereafter dropping it in the penny-post most gaily.

To-day at St. Valentine's shrine few lovers go to pray. Rather have they the air of patrons who graciously remember the old saint and his childish myths to smile or scoff at. Occasionally they make him serve, as when they would offer a dame of high degree or maid of import costly trophies or flowers worth their weight in gold. As St. Valentine knows, lovers still love, but not in the manner of long ago, humbly, doubting their prowess and putting it to the test in simple ways. Modern wooers find their days too short for dalliance, for verse making or gentle wooing.

The present Romeo finds a dozen "beauties" or orchids or a jewelled bauble, quite as effective and much more to his taste—and his lady's than bleeding hearts and toil-worn rhymes if he remembers St. Valentine's day at all.

LET WOMEN VOTE

Editor Fireside:—The policy and purpose of the Grain Growers' Association as explained by a Western writer in the February Canadian Magazine is full of promise for Canada's future.

Everywhere in the old as well as in the so-called new countries all thinking and earnest men and women have realized that we are governed not so much, if at all, by representatives of the people as by political parties in turn whose prevailing aim and object centres in party interests and party expediency. If the farmers of Canada are prepared to acknowledge no party ties and so bring

R-K LIGHTING SYSTEM
FOR YOUR HOME
Will make your home attractive and inviting at a small cost. Beautiful fixtures giving a pure white brilliant light superior to gas or electricity at one half the cost. Can be installed anywhere in the home, store, church, etc. Easy to operate—thousands in daily use. Write our nearest office for Booklet "O".
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Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. Return if not as represented, and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer; no mysterious philanthropic ad.

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Columbia 10-inch Double Discs (2 different selections), \$5c, new velvet finish, fit any machine, last forever. All languages. Hear George Lashwood, funnier than Lauder. Imported English records now ready.
Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison, Bell and Columbia, new, 25c, were 40c.
Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c, beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine. Mailing charge 4c each only.
Four Minute Indestructible Records, 65c.
Four Minute Cylinder Wax Records, 50c.
Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50. Brand new.
Edison Fireside, with 6 genuine gold moulded two-minute and 6 four-minute records, \$33.10.
Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections, \$28.40 and upwards. Second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 80,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

Our Piano Specials \$290.00 and \$350.00
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SEND US 75c Receive by return mail post paid this beautiful little dress. Its made with a little waist joined to a full pleated skirt. The side of the waist and belt are trimmed with fancy pointed strappings inlaid with dark red sateen. Fancy trimmed breast pockets and cuffs. The whole dress is elaborately trimmed with brass buttons. The material is soft, warm dress goods in a dark blue and red plaid pattern. It comes in sizes from 4 to 12. It is worth double what we ask. To introduce our dresses we make an ad of this number and send it by return mail for only 75c and the postage.
STANDARD GARMENT CO.
44 Coote Block, London, Ont.

their influence to bear towards establishing a truly representative government in this country they will undoubtedly succeed in no distant future.

But will the farmers of Canada go no further than to establish this privilege of "government of the people by the people" on account of one half of the Canadian population only? Surely they will remember that whatever may apply to other classes of the population,—amongst those who live by the land and on the land the women bear a fair half of the burden and of all the work side by side and shoulder to shoulder with their men and in addition to their own particular share which consists in the production of the best material of which Canada's population is formed: the true Canadian born men and women. Have these women not fulfilled a good citizen's duties and is their voice to be held of no account in the council of the nation? It cannot be that where the feeling is strong that there should be government of the people by the people and under the people's full directions, that a different law should be accepted for man and woman.

The same strong and unbiased outlook concerning the only true and best form of government which is held by the farmers will be shared by their mothers, their wives and their daughters and if these are granted a direct and definite voice in their country's legislation, ad-

ministration and policy, the day will dawn all the sooner when all artificial walls of tariffs (except for national revenue's sake as long as some system of direct taxation is not part of Canada's policy) and the upholding of privileges for certain classes of the population on some obscure grounds that somehow Canada's prosperity stands and falls with their own, will fall to the ground and another step will be taken towards unity, co-operation and national and international good will among men.

Let Canada's men be true and generous to their women and they will soon realize what unlimited resources have been daily wasted by excluding the moral, mental and organizing forces of the womanhood of their country from their due share of direct influence on their country's affairs. Yours faithfully,

S. LEATHES.

61 Oriole Rd., Toronto, Feb. 8, 1911.

SHE MADE HOME HAPPY

"She made home happy." These few words I read

Within a churchyard, written on a stone; No name, no date, the simple words alone, Told me the story of the unknown dead.

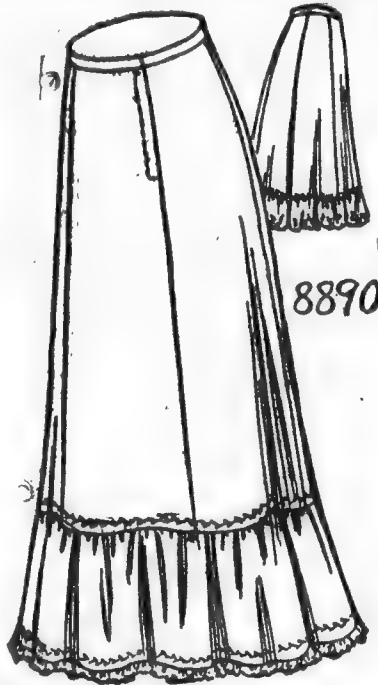
A marble column lifted high its head Close by, inscribed to one the world had known; But ah! that lonely grave with moss o'er grown, Thrilled me far more than he who armies led.

"She made home happy!" Through the long sad years The mother toiled, and never stopped to rest Until they crossed her hands upon her breast, And closed her eyes no longer dim with tears. The simple record that she left behind, Was grander than the soldier's to my mind. HENRY COYLE.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY

"Sandy McTavish used to say that one of the best lessons he ever got in Christian charity was from a horse. Sandy was a grocery-rig driver. One evening with a load of groceries he came flying down Garry street and turning at

York avenue to get on to Fort street, by some mishap or other a bag of potatoes that was sitting on the dashboard, untied, of course, fell on to the street. The potatoes rolled in all directions, many of them having a preference for the dirtiest spots. In a second Sandy's temper was up, in another second he had struck his horse a cruel blow on the head with his fist. The horse behaved admirably. As Sandy told a sympathetic teamster, a fellow boarder, afterwards, the remorse he felt wouldn't have been nearly so bad if the horse had tried to "get even" by kicking or biting him. Nothing of the kind, however. The noble animal just looked at him, and in that look there was neither hatred, withering scorn or injured innocence. The look was one of infinite pity. The thought of that look made Sandy's supper stick in his throat. Perhaps it may be the lot of some of us some day, to feel angry when we are cruelly treated, slandered, deserted by friends, or have the finger of scorn pointed at us. Perhaps, in that evil day, the thought of some noble horse or dog may shame us out of our anger and make us remember Him who, though He himself knew no sin died for our transgressions and prayed for His murderers."—Wee MacGregor.



8890.—A Simple Easily Made Petticoat. Ladies' Petticoat with Seven Gore Upper Portion, lengthened by a Straight gathered Flounce. This design is suitable for nainsook, long cloth, muslin, crossbar dimity, or gingham, satin, or flannel. The upper portion is cut on fitted lines, and the necessary fullness at the bottom is gained by a gathered flounce or ruffle. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the 30 inch size.

"WOMEN'S SUPERIORITY TO MAN"

Life and Travels of John Ledyard
1828, A.D.

I have observed among all nations that the women ornament themselves more than the men; that, wherever found, they are the same kind, civil, obliging, humane, tender beings; that they are ever inclined to be gay and cheerful, timorous, and modest. They do not hesitate, like man, to perform a hospitable or generous action; not haughty, nor arrogant, nor supercilious, but full of courtesy and fond of society; industrious, economical, ingenuous; more liable, in general, to err than man, but in general, also, more virtuous, and performing more good actions than he. I never addressed myself, in the language of decency and friendship, to a woman, whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled



8895.—A Cool and Comfortable Frock for the Little Girl. Simplicity and comfort combine to make this garment attractive and pleasing. It will not take long to develop this neat little dress, which may be made with or without the flounce portion. A shaped facing trims sleeve and round yoke edge. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4, 6 years. It requires 3 yards of 36 inch material for the 4 year size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

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SHIP US

Your first-class Butter and Eggs. We pay Cash on delivery.

Dominion Produce Co.
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Russia, and the widespread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue so worthy of the appellation of benevolence, these actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that, if I was dry, I drank the sweet draft, and, if hungry, ate the coarse morsel with a double relish.

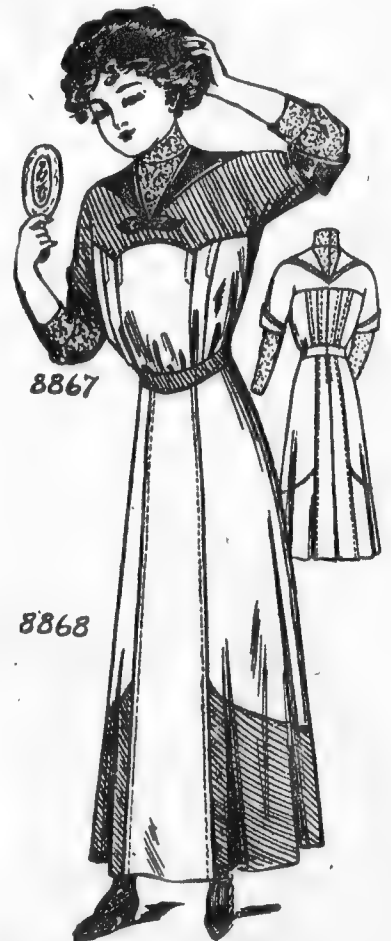
KITCHEN HINTS

One level teaspoon salt will season a quart of soup, sauce or vegetables.

Whites of eggs should be very cold and beaten in a cool place if a stiff froth is desired.

Four eggs should be allowed for each quart of milk in making cup custards and from 4 to 6 eggs to a quart of milk for custards to be turned from molds.

To save the yolks of eggs, when the whites only are used, drop the yolks into a tumbler of cold water, set in a cool place, and they will keep fresh for several days.



8867—8868.—A Graceful Model for Misses or Small Women.

Very effective is the yoke arrangement here shown. It is cut with a cap sleeve in one, and is finished with a pointed collar and cuff trimming over a tucker that may be of lace, net, or other contrasting material. The skirt has an added shaped flounce section over the sides, which may be omitted. The fulness of the waist is plaited below the yoke, and gathered into the waistband at the waistline. The Pattern for the Waist 8867 and the Skirt 8868 is cut in 3 sizes: 14, 16, 18 years. It requires 7 yards of 44 inch material for the dress, with 1 1/2 yard of 27 inch material for the tucker for the 16 year size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each pattern in silver or stamps.

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ROSE COMB OR SINGLE COMB
THE BEST FOR THE WEST
THE FARMER'S FRIEND -
THE FANCY'S DELIGHT!
-EGGS & STOCK IN SEASON-
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Indian Suit FREE

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Our Ottawa Letter

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, March 8.

The pronouncement of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, member for Brandon, and former minister of the interior, on the reciprocity agreement, was the feature of the week in parliament. Mr. Sifton came out flat-footed against reciprocity, and in doing so admitted that he knew he was not voicing the opinion and the wishes of the farmers of Brandon who had elected him as their representative. He said, too, that he became convinced against reciprocity, even when he was speaking in favor of it in the election campaign of 1891, and that ever since 1896 he had been a protectionist, though he never said so until now. Mr. Sifton's speech is considered the most able that has been delivered against reciprocity on this side of the line. In contrast to other speakers he was remarkably concise, in fact he was so concise that his speech contained many assertions on important points which he did not attempt to support with facts and statistics. If the facts and statistics which Mr. Sifton failed to quote do not bear out his conclusions, then his argument falls to the ground, and as a matter of fact Hon. Sidney Fisher, the minister of agriculture, who followed him, showed this to be the case in many important respects. After hearing Mr. Sifton's confession that he has been sailing under false colors for the past 20 years, the Liberals do not appear to be greatly disturbed at his leaving the party, and many are of the opinion that he should resign his seat to enable the people of Brandon to elect someone who will properly represent them. Mr. Sifton states, however, that he has no intention of resigning.

Western Members Thinking

One other Liberal, W. M. German, of Welland, has announced that he will vote against the reciprocity agreement, and it is known that Lloyd Harris, of Brantford, is also opposed to reciprocity. There may be "bolters" from the other side, but if so they are at present keeping their own counsel and evidently waiting to see what progress the opponents of reciprocity will make in their agitation against the agreement, before declaring themselves. Great efforts are being made to keep the Western Conservatives in line against the government, and letters have been received by some of the Manitoba members from Premier Roblin, stating that he has "got the farmers," and that they need not fear to oppose reciprocity. The Western members, however, are also receiving letters and resolutions every day, chiefly from branches of the Grain Growers' Association, asking them to support reciprocity, and informing them that their constituents expect them to vote for the agreement, and the Conservative members are in the uncomfortable position of having to either vote against the wishes and the interests of their constituents or against their political party. Time will show to which they are most devoted.

British Preference

Mr. German, in opposing reciprocity, advocated imperial free trade, and Mr. Carvell, of New Brunswick, followed with an able speech in favor of the agreement, in which he advocated the increase of the British preference to 40 per cent. Mr. Carvell's statement in this regard was loudly cheered by the government supporters, and is generally taken as an announcement of the intentions of the government to take action to this end during the present session.

Senate Reform

In addition to the reciprocity debate a number of interesting matters have come before parliament this week. On Monday there was a debate on the reform of the senate, the question being introduced by M. Y. McLean, of Huron (Liberal), who moved a resolution in favor of making the senate an elective body, thus making it representative of, and directly responsible to, the people. Mr. McLean said the senate as at present constituted must of necessity be either dangerous or useless. At present it was composed of men divided into three classes: First, those who regarded

the senate as a respectable refuge where they could spend their declining years in ease at the expense of the country; second, those who valued their seats for the social position which they gained and for the facilities they afforded for the advancement of their personal and business schemes; and, third, those who gave of their wise experience and rich, mature judgment for the benefit of the country. The elective system, he claimed would wipe out the first two classes.

Major Beattie, London (Conservative), thought the senate should be non-partisan by appointments being made in turn by the government and the leader of the opposition, and advocated the term of appointment being ten or twelve years instead of for life.

Haughton Lennox, South Simcoe (Conservative), thought the present system would be all right if the leader of the government would make fair and honest appointments in the interests of the people.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the reform of the senate was the last of the reforms which the Liberal party had promised and had not yet carried out. It was a reform they were anxious to carry out, but they wished to do it on lines more in consonance with the spirit of the constitution. He reminded the house that from 1860 until confederation in 1867 there was an elective second chamber, but the system met with serious objection, and the fathers of confederation deliberately abandoned it in favor of a nominated body. He considered the present senate a very eminent and efficient body, but frankly admitted that it was too predominately under one party. However, if all the men who had been appointed by the present government had not been perfectly free from fault, they had on the whole been as good as those appointed by the previous regime. At one time he was very much in favor of the American system of the election of senators by the local legislatures, but it was alleged that the United States senate had become a prey to plutocrats and that legislatures were susceptible to the influence of money. This had modified his views, but he was prepared to consider whether some proportion of the appointments should not be made by local authorities.

The motion was withdrawn and no vote taken.

American Trusts

Mr. Meighen, Portage la Prairie (Conservative), moved on Monday for information as to the operations of trusts in the United States, with reports of court proceedings and statements as to the effects of the trusts upon producers and consumers. He said that after the information had been obtained he hoped there might be a debate on the question as it affected Canada.

The motion was allowed to pass, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that the information could only be requested by the government from the United States authorities and might take some time to collect.

Meighen's Resolution

Monday being the last private members' day, it was the last opportunity that is likely to be afforded this session for the discussion of a number of resolutions which are on the order paper, and when Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the adjournment of the house just after 10 o'clock, Mr. Meighen called the attention of the premier to the fact that almost the next thing on the order paper was the further consideration of his motion in favor of a substantial reduction in the duties on agricultural implements. Once before, he said, the further discussion of the motion had been prevented by the premier moving the adjournment. On that occasion the premier assured him that the motion would come up again on the following Monday, but such was not the case, and he was afraid it would not be reached again this session.

Sir Wilfrid made no reply, and the house adjourned at five minutes past

ten, a couple of hours earlier than usual.

Mr. Meighen, no doubt, was very anxious to have his resolution thoroughly threshed out and to have the members of the house express themselves by their speeches and their votes on this important question, but it should be pointed out, on the other hand, that although he gave notice of the motion on the opening day of the session, on November 17, and thus secured first place for it on the order paper, he did not proceed with it until January 18. Prior to that date the motion was called on at least eight occasions, but Mr. Meighen allowed it to stand over, either because he was not ready with his speech or because the Conservative caucus, to whose directions he is subject, had not yet given him permission to proceed. When he did finally move the resolution, he chose to do so on a Wednesday, when the house sits for only four hours, whereas if he had selected a Monday, as he might have done, the discussion could have gone on from three o'clock till six and from eight o'clock until any hour of the night or morning, and a vote would then probably have been reached. However, there are still opportunities of discussing the duty on agricultural implements, and the best will be when the budget is under consideration, and when a motion to reduce or remove the duty altogether may be made by Mr. Meighen or any other members of the house.

W. S. Middleboro, North Grey (Conservative), spoke against the reciprocity agreement, and the debate was adjourned until Tuesday next, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier is expected to speak.

JUDGING DEMONSTRATIONS

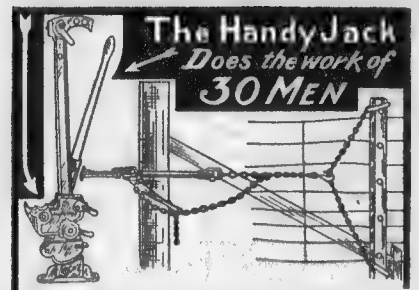
The Saskatchewan College of Agriculture has planned a series of demonstrations in judging live stock at the Saskatchewan Winter fair which will be held at Regina from March 20-24. Dean Rutherford will give a demonstration in judging draught horses. Professor Grisdale of the Central Experimental farm, Ottawa, will give a demonstration in judging beef cattle. R. E. Drennan, Canora, formerly connected with the extension department of the Iowa Agricultural college will discuss the judging of sheep. Dean Rutherford will give a demonstration in judging swine. The object of all these demonstrations is not merely to give information to the persons who usually attend the winter fair, but it is expected that a great number of the live stock judges engaged by the college of agriculture in connection with agricultural society fairs will be present at the winter fair. The college of agriculture aims to make the agricultural fairs more educational in their nature, and one way by which this can be accomplished is to have more demonstrations in judging live stock in order that the correct ideals may be set before the younger generation of farmers. Live stock judges will have an opportunity at the winter fair for seeing demonstrations conducted by expert stockmen and teachers, and will be better able to duplicate demonstrations at the summer fairs throughout the province. This might therefore be called a normal course for Saskatchewan live stock judges. It will not, however, be exclusively for them as there will no doubt be a large attendance of interested breeders when these demonstrations are being made and preceding as they will, the judging competition, the young men engaged in the competition will get valuable suggestions from these demonstrations.

VANCOUVER FAVORS PACT

The Vancouver board of trade at a special meeting on February 24, advocated the adoption of reciprocity agreement with the United States. The discussion was long, and many sided, necessitating the calling of two special meetings of the board. A resolution declaring the treaty to be a menace to interprovincial trade and the commercial independence of Canada was voted down, and an amendment calling upon the government to postpone action lest the disturbance of present trade conditions interfere with Canadian prosperity found no second.

BALLOT ON RECIPROCITY

The Winnipeg Free Press have conducted a ballot on the reciprocity agreement among the members of the Winnipeg



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HANDY JACK MFG. CO., Sarnia, Ont.

Agents are Coining Money

Selling this Combination Tool. Sells at sight. Farmers, farmers' sons and others having time at their disposal this winter should write to-day for our Agents' offer.



Board of Trade, which body recently declared against the pact. The result of the ballot was:

For the agreement..... 74
Against the agreement..... 121

REPUDIATE SIFTON

A most representative meeting of liberals of Brandon district, Monday night, passed the following resolution unanimously:

"That we, the liberals of Brandon, desire to express our confidence in the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that we heartily endorse the reciprocity agreement, and assure him that the views expressed by our member, Hon. Clifford Sifton, do not represent the sentiment of his constituents."

POSTCARD BALLOT

The Canadian Farm of Toronto in its postcard referendum of farmers in every province in Canada finds to date 1,034 farmers in favor of the reciprocity agreement and 624 opposed.

CABINET CONSIDERS HOME RULE

London, March 1.—The cabinet, according to the Times, has already commenced deliberations on the home rule scheme and has agreed to the retention of Irish members in the Imperial parliament, but in reduced numbers. The Times further says that the unionists' meeting yesterday was inconclusive and the leaders appear to be destitute of any coherent or generally accepted scheme for the reform of the House of Lords.

ACCUSES PEARY

Chicago, Ill., March 6.—Frederick A. Cook, the Arctic explorer, today gave out the text of a telegram which he said he had sent to President Taft last night, protesting against the Peary bill being signed by the President. The telegram accuses the discoverer of the North Pole of gross immorality, exploitation of the public, and other irregularities, personal and commercial.

MORLEY DEFENDS BRYCE

London, March 6.—Lord Amphilil raised a discussion of American and Canadian reciprocity in the house of lords this evening by strongly condemning what he termed the inaction of the government which, he declared, had forced Canada to abandon her national policy and offer to the United States some of the advantages which she had so freely given to Great Britain. Commercial union between the United States and Canada, he thought, must also mean political union. "The astounding situation created," he said, "was that responsible statesmen in a foreign country have spoken openly in their parliament of the future annexation of a portion of the crown's domains without a protest from this country." Viscount Morley warmly defended both the government and Ambassador Bryce, saying that the criticism of the latter was grossly unjust. The assistance which he had

SAVE

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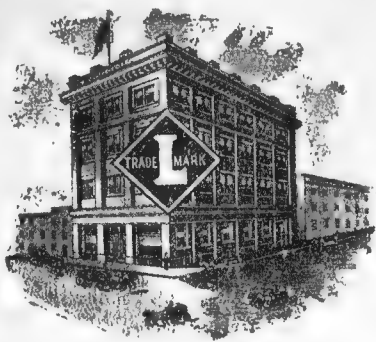
For 150 bands your choice of these beautiful colored pictures.

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THE H.E. LEDOUX CO., LIMITED.

WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS, IMPORTERS
AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL.

CORNER JAMES & LOUISE STS

Mar. 8th

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Letter No. 6--TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS.

Dear Sir:

Do you think it would benefit me to recommend you a cigar that would not come up to my recommendation? Would it be worth while for me to spend an immense amount of money in advertising a cigar of poor quality?

You know as well as I do that it is only your CONTINUED custom which is profitable. To allow your trial of the ROXBORO CIGAR to convert you into an unfavorable critic, who would not only refuse to smoke it, but would also knock it, would be poor business on my part.

I have perfect faith in the cigar. I know you are bound to like it. I know that after having tried it, you will continue to want it. I think it good business for me--and for you as well--to offer you the price reduction as per the coupon below.

AND THEN, LOOK AT THESE SPLENDID LARGE COLORED PICTURES IN HANDSOME MISSION OAK FRAMES, WHICH YOU CAN GET FREE BY SAVING THE BANDS.

I am, yours for the success of the ROXBORO CIGAR.

H. E. LEDOUX CO., LTD.

Per

G. G. G. CLIP THIS COUPON TO-DAY G. G. G.

TAKE IT TO YOUR TOBACCONIST WITH 25 CENTS AND GET THREE ROXBORO CIGARS WORTH THIRTY CENTS

(THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR ONE TRIAL ORDER)

Sign Name Here

MINERAL OUTPUT

rendered Canada had been gratefully recognized, although he had not participated in the actual negotiations. "The most responsible statesmen in both America and Canada," said Morley, "have laughed at the talk of annexation." He added that the papers upon the situation would soon be laid on the table, and these would show that the British ambassador was justified by precedent, and did not constitute a new departure. On the promise that all the papers having to do with the negotiations between Washington and Ottawa would be produced, the discussion was dropped.

Ottawa, March 6.—According to a report just issued by the mines branch the total mineral production of the Dominion for the calendar year 1910 was \$106,040,958, which was an increase of \$13,200,517, or 14 per cent. over 1909. The production of gold was \$10,224,910; copper, \$7,209,517; pig iron, \$11,245,630; nickel, \$11,181,310; silver, \$17,106,604; asbestos, \$2,476,558; coal, \$29,811,750; natural gas, \$1,312,614; cement, \$6,414,315; clay products, \$1,131,407; lime and stone \$3,449,772. During the year there was an increase of production in all the provinces except New Brunswick, which

showed a falling off of less than \$100,000. Nova Scotia increased from \$12,504,810 to \$14,054,534; Quebec from \$7,086,265 to \$8,193,275; Ontario from \$37,374,577 to \$43,017,062; Manitoba from \$1,193,377 to \$1,470,776; Saskatchewan from \$456,264 to \$577,806; Alberta from \$6,047,447 to \$7,876,458; British Columbia from \$22,479,006 to \$24,547,817; and the Yukon from \$4,238,678 to \$4,737,375.

MEETING AT VIRDEN

A meeting will be held at Virden tonight, March 8, at which H. C. Simpson, M.P.P., will be asked to explain to his constituents why he voted in favor of

the motion in the Manitoba house, declaring against the reciprocity agreement.

ANOTHER RECIPROCITY BALLOT

The Manitoba Free Press is now conducting a ballot among readers on the reciprocity question.

START SEED EXCHANGE

Litchfield, Minn., March 6.—The annual meeting of the Meeker County Farmers' clubs was held in this city and enthusiasm was manifested over the seed exchange which was established last year. The farmers have a building at Litchfield in which any farmer in the county can place a sample of any grain, corn or grass seed that he may have for sale, together with his name, address, the amount he has for sale, and the price. This makes it convenient for anyone looking for seed for any crop to find whether or not he can get such seed in his own county; and if he can get it, to save the extra expense of one farmer selling his seed, shipping it to the city, then the other man buying it and shipping it back. Clover that can be bought of a home farmer for 15 cents a pound would cost 20 cents a pound at least if it had to go through the ordinary channels of the seed trade.

KING'S BIRTHDAY

Ottawa, March 3.—Saturday's Canada Gazette will contain a despatch from Downing street stating that it is the wish of his majesty the king that his birthday should be officially celebrated in the Dominions beyond the seas on the actual date of its anniversary, June 3. Another despatch fixes the following dates for the firing of salutes: Anniversaries of birth, accession and coronation of reigning sovereign, birthday of consort of reigning sovereign, birthday of Queen Mother, on which days a royal salute shall be fired at noon from all his majesty's ships in port and from all forts and batteries from which triumph salutes are usually fired.

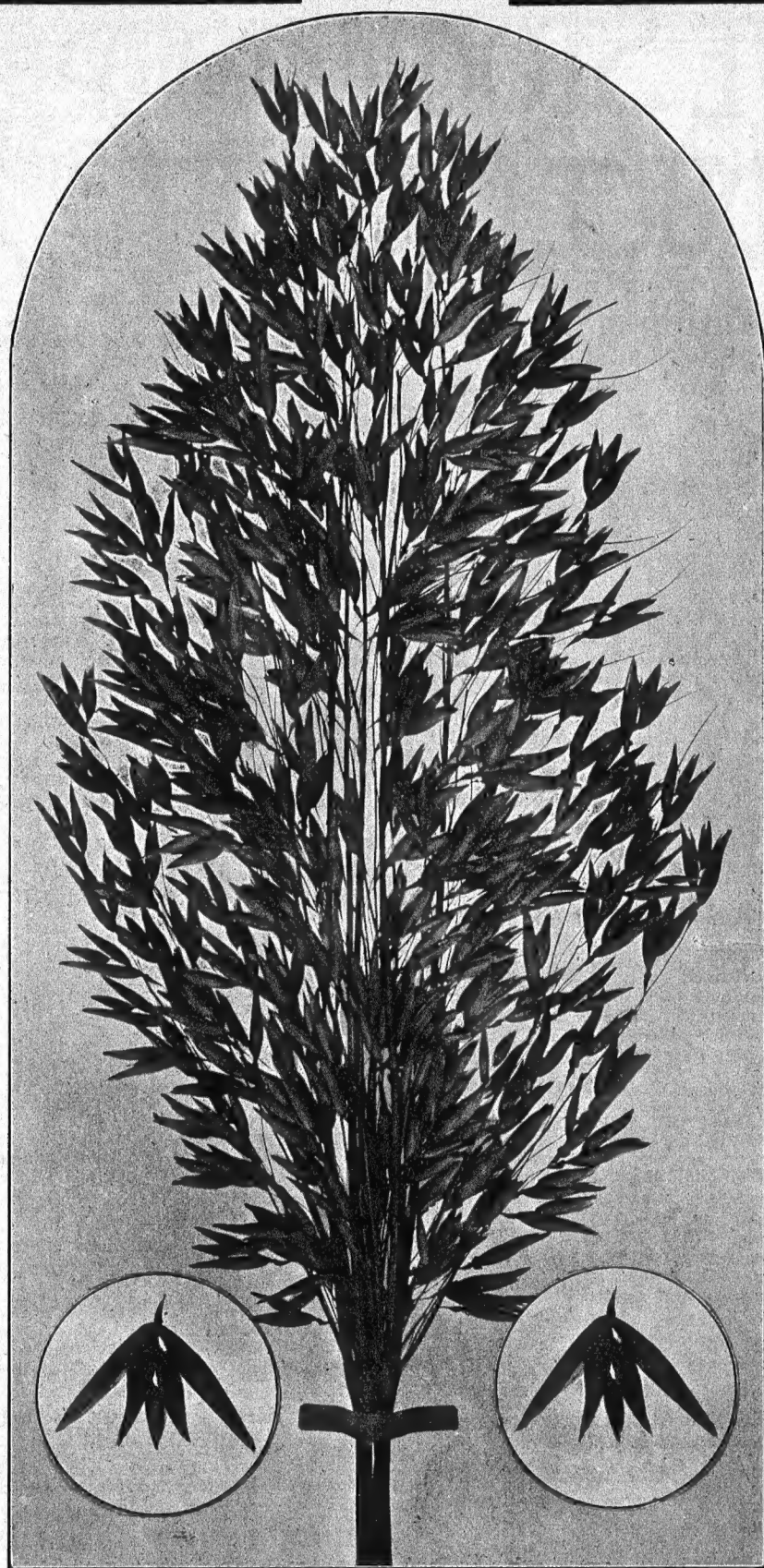
Winnipeg's Future as a World Wheat Market Threatened

Continued from Page 9

from 3 to 4 cents per bushel over grain sold under the certificate of No. 1 Northern. If the various governments of the West, the farmers and the independent grain dealers, that is to say, those who are not now enjoying special privileges under the conditions surrounding, particularly in Winnipeg, would unite in demanding the requisite conditions, Winnipeg might become the foremost grain market in the world; but with the various provincial governments shrinking from their responsibility in the matter of government ownership of initial storage, the farmers failing to grasp the conditions essential to an ideal market, and the commission men afraid to antagonize the large domestic millers, there is great danger that there will be a multiplication of secondary markets and a continuance of the advantages now enjoyed by the domestic millers to exploit the Western grain growers.

Difficulties Multiplied

Some unsatisfactory features of government ownership and the unfortunate stand taken by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers at their convention, have greatly multiplied the difficulties in the way of the establishment of ideal marketing conditions for the West. The effort on the part of a section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers to establish a system of co-operative elevators and perform the function of grain buyers in rivalry with the co-operative company, which has already accomplished such great things in the face of desperate opposition, is exceedingly unfortunate. It looks as though the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which has been established after so much effort, is about to be subjected to the vigorous competition of a company enjoying the financial backing of the Saskatchewan government. Perhaps, however, the better sense of the farm population will lead them to see the undesirability of such unfortunate competition, and will revert to the original idea of government ownership of storage facilities as being an essential part of the wider program for the establishment of an ideal market at Winnipeg.



Showing one of GARTON'S New Breeds of Oats with the chaff removed. Note the large grains, three in a cluster. Grow Oats like these and get the big yield they will give you.

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

GREAT FOR DRY WEATHER

Bradwardine, Man.

I am exceptionally well pleased with all the pedigree seed I have procured from you the last few years. The new oat, Garton's No. 22, stood the drought and turned out a little over 60 bushels per acre of a fine quality sample, while other oats were almost a failure. I think it a wonderful oat in a dry season, and on account of its extremely strong straw it should show up well in a wet one when other oats would lodge.

I am also well satisfied with your Regenerated Red Fife. Enclosed find my order for next spring.

JAS. ARNOT.

WELL SATISFIED

Creelman, Sask., Jan. 19, 1911.

I purchased \$45.00 worth of oats from you in 1909, and \$40.00 worth in 1910. I wish your company every success in the good work of introducing seed that cannot be beaten for cleanliness and purity.

(Signed) W. A. MUSTARD.

RECORD STAND OF ALFALFA

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 6, 1911.

I have a most beautiful stand of your New Alfalfa on ten acres. I think every seed germinated. I am so impressed with it that I shall put in a further 20 to 30 acres next season, for which you will receive my order in due course. The seed grew so well that I think 20 pounds per acre too much and shall sow less per acre next spring.

CHARLES C. CASTLE.

REPEAT ORDERS, MORE SATISFACTION

Carnegie, Man., Jan. 26, 1911.

I have had new stocks of seed from you every year since you first introduced your Pedigreed seeds in Western Canada. Pedigreed seed is the best to sow. The better the seed the better the returns, whether the season is a good one or not. The same as with horses and cattle. You have to have the breeding for the best results.

(Signed) WM. CHAPMAN.

START AT THE RIGHT END

No matter how well you cultivate your land and how carefully you plant your seed, it is the breed, Pedigree of the seed, which will tell at harvest; therefore the most important end of successful farming is the seed. Commence at the right end by getting a foundation stock of the best Pedigreed seed for subsequent years sowing.

YOU DO NOT WANT TO BUY seed which has been traded three or four times by dealers and of its origin or Pedigree nothing is known. You want to buy strains which have been under the observation of the Breeder from single plants, **SEED WHOSE PRODUCTIVENESS HAS BEEN PROVED.**

YOU WOULD NOT BUY PEDIGREED STOCK in the stock yard, but from the man who has had his herd under his observation for years and knows the record of each animal.

Our Pedigreed Seed has 30 years' painstaking plant breeding work behind it and gives yields 20 to 40 per cent. greater than ordinary unimproved varieties. Read what it has done for other farmers who have grown it. It will do the same for you if you give it the chance. Make up your mind today. Our supply is running low and cannot last much longer at the rate orders are coming in.

Additional information and a 32 page 7x10 inch book with 38 illustrations of farm plant breeding scenes free for the asking as long as our supply lasts.

GARTON PEDIGREE SEED CO. Ltd.

455 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SOMETHING OF A FAMILY

Carrington, N.D., March 6. — Mrs. Frank Scott, formerly of Alberta, B.C., and her family of thirteen children, two sets of twins and three of triplets, all boys, whose names begin with "A," passed through this city on their way to Oklahoma, where they will join Mr. Scott on his 160-acre claim, and make their future home. Conductor Jarvis says they are making the trip of 3,000 miles on one first-class ticket, which is a record in railroad circles. There was a stir on the train when the conductor charged Mrs. Scott with taking her Sunday school class on a picnic on one fare, but when she called the roll and stated that the oldest, triplets, were 4½ years old, and the youngest, twins, were but 6 months, he passed on, and for the rest of the journey the class was known as the "thirteen little A's."

THE LOW COST of a "Want" Ad in The Guide is one of its most attractive features. Only 2 cents per word for one week, or 10 cents per word for six weeks.

CARE OF THE COLT'S FEET

The feet of the growing colt should be properly cared for. If left to nature the feet will not always grow out full, strong and perfect in form. On stone or gravel soil, the foot wears off as fast as necessary to keep it in fair proportions, but the wearing is not even. For this reason, the colt's feet should be carefully inspected once each month. As a rule it will be necessary to shorten the toes and this should be done with a rasp. The rasp is the only instrument that should be used for this purpose. When the toes are kept short the quarters will usually care for themselves, for the frogs will bear upon the ground and keep the heels properly spread. The frog needs special attention, for if it gets out of contact with the bearing surface the foot will very rapidly lose its shape, the heels will contract and the walls at the quarter become brittle, weak and easily split both from above and from below. When a split occurs from above, it is difficult to stop without firing or blistering, hence it is important to protect the walls. The sole need not be cut to "open the heels." Keep the walls rounded at the ground surface, the toe short and the frog prominent.

Horses become unsound of limb when

as certain parts bear an undue amount of weight. Equal distribution of weight-bearing and other functional activities is possible only when the form of the foot and the direction of the limb are correct. Any deviation from the proper standing position will cause a proportionate overtaxing of certain parts, resulting in unsoundness.

Sound feet are best produced by feeding nutritious food. Sudden changes of the food, periods of sickness, exposure to cold, damp weather for months at a time, all have an injurious effect on the feet. Hence the colt should be fed regularly and generously, be well sheltered and be protected as much as possible against the ravages of disease.

HOW TO RAISE BROODER CHICKS

A good brooder is of as much importance as a good incubator and more care and good judgment must be used with it than any other poultry apparatus. The really good and satisfactory brooders offered to the trade are few.

What constitutes a good brooder? First it should admit of being easily cleaned and kept in good sanitary condition. Next it should be so designed that the chicks can find their own most com-

fortable temperatures, which they will do at all times if opportunity affords. This will permit of a good supply of heat at some point, sufficient to prevent the chicks from crowding at any time. If too much heat comes on the chicks get back away from it, and if the heat is reduced the chicks will move up somewhat nearer the source of supply.

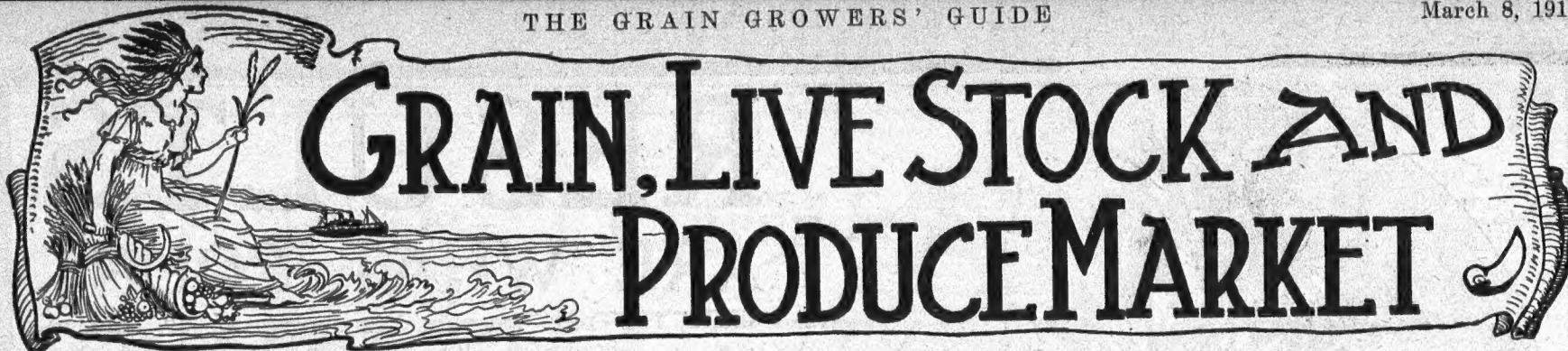
The brooder should provide for a good supply of fresh air at all times of day or night. More heat is needed where plenty of fresh air is supplied, but we must be able to furnish both heat and air.

During the first ten days of the chick's life heat and fresh air are more necessary than food, though of course all are essential.

The best brooder is one which hovers the chicks on the floor of the house without any boxing. They do not have to be trained to an inclined runway and more readily find the heat before being chilled, and the air is purer than in the box.

EXTRA SESSION CALLED

President Taft has called an extra session of Congress to consider the reciprocity agreement. The session is to open April 4.



WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, MARCH 6TH, 1911)

Wheat.—The close of February saw wheat at about the lowest point so far in this year's crop, with the market heavy and at the same time nervous by reason of the reciprocity pact being still in the air. The fact that the American house has not passed the reciprocity treaty at its recent session, but that it is to be taken up at an extra session, to be called April 4th, means a further uncertainty for the next few weeks. However, for the last week the American visible supply has decreased considerably, and the world's visible is slightly worked down, so that the market should now be more susceptible to an upward turn although we would suggest the wisdom of selling wheat on any bulge of one or two cents over 90 cents for No. 1 Northern. The export demand has not been quite so good the past week, and it would appear as if the importers of the North European countries will now be looking forward to the arrival of large quantities of Russian wheat to come from the Black Sea ports, where navigation is shortly opening. Sentiment is now very much mixed. Clean seed wheat is in good demand in many localities, and farmers having perfectly clean No. 1 Northern wheat would do well to advertise it for seed.

Oats.—Since the decline on February 27th, oats have held very dull and steady, with a considerable quantity taken for export at the opening of navigation. However, oats have gone so exceedingly low that growers should find it to their advantage to keep their oats at home until late summer, or early next season. Some leading oat growers have remarked to us lately that they are going back from oats to wheat and flax, finding the oat market the last two years uncertain and most of the time unsatisfactory. The seed demand for No. 1 Canadian Western oats to go to Ontario and Quebec, will be likely gone now in another week, after which time No. 1 Canadian Western oats at the terminals will be worth no more than No. 2 Canadian Western oats. Considerable quantities of oats are being moved into Southern Manitoba, Southern Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta, at prices much above those which may be obtained by shipping through to the terminals.

Barley has been dull with no demand the last few days. However, as it is likely that reciprocity will pass, holders of barley should make up their minds to wait another five or six weeks. Clean seed barley is going to be in big demand in Southern Manitoba, and farmers having clean barley should not ship away to terminals, but should advertise it for seed.

Flax is holding somewhat steadier than usual, with only a spasmodic demand.

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

(CORN TRADE NEWS, FEB. 21, 1911.)

Wheat	7/6 approx.	1.07 2-5
Australian	7/6	1.11
1 North. Manitoba	7/9	1.07 2-5
2 North. Manitoba	7/6	1.06 1-5
3 North. Manitoba	7/5	1.02 3-5
4 Manitoba	7/2	1.02 3-5
Choice White Karachi	7/3	1.03 4-5
Cleaned terms	6/11	1.00 1-5
Plate		
Southern Plate, new	8/3	.90
Russian	8/-	1.15 1-5
Asiatic, old	7/6	1.07 2-5

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax for May, July, September and October delivery:

Wheat	May	July	Sept.	Oct.
Mar. 1	91	92	88	88
Mar. 2	92	93	88	88
Mar. 3	92	93	88	88
Mar. 4	93	94	88	88
Mar. 5	92	93	88	88
Mar. 6	91	92	88	88
Mar. 7	91	92	88	88
Oats				
Mar. 1	32	33		
Mar. 2	32	33		
Mar. 3	32	33		
Mar. 4	32	33		
Mar. 5	32	33		
Mar. 6	32	33		
Mar. 7	32	33		
Flax				
Mar. 1	245	235		
Mar. 2	250	245		
Mar. 3	248	245		
Mar. 4	248	240		
Mar. 5	248	240		
Mar. 6	247	240		
Mar. 7	247	240		

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on March 3 was 6,675,947.10, as against 6,425,891.40 last week and 5,723,172 last year. Total shipments for the week were 220,375, last year 338,086.

Amount of each grade was:		
No. 1 hard	5,450.00	23,892.40
No. 1 northern	957,773.40	1,505,942.20
No. 3 northern	1,718,832.10	1,078,451.00
No. 3 northern	1,073,907.10	1,108,268.40
No. 4	834,652.10	309,888.40

No. 5	485,949.50	75,886.20
No. 3 white	419,234.28	309,072.25
Mixed	7,470.30	9,530.16
Other grades	999,222.10	600,844.00
	6,675,947.10	5,723,172.40
Stocks of Oats—		
No. 1 C. W.	227,173.11	288,449.12
No. 2 C. W.	8,294,349.16	2,744,002.30
Other grades	936,293.30	174,277.05
	4,884,522.13	3,525,332.20
Stocks of Barley—		
No. 3	323,900.00	474,232.00
Flax	374,388.00	533,997.00

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total world's wheat shipments 12,352,000, last week 12,206,000; last year 12,400,000. Comparison by countries was as follows:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
America	3,208,000	2,752,000	2,112,000
Russia	3,032,000	2,632,000	2,952,000
Danube	992,000	472,000	392,000
India	320,000	968,000	504,000
Argen.	2,536,000	3,264,000	4,184,000
Australia	1,160,000	2,056,000	2,160,000
Chili	104,000	62,000	
Corn	4,037,000	3,747,000	1,316,000

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, March 1.—Receipts at the C.P.R. east end market to-day were: 670 cattle, 1,083 hogs, 100 sheep and lambs and 800 calves. Prices were steady at Monday's decline, choice stock selling at \$6.25 and medium at \$5.50 to \$5.75; cows \$3.75 to \$4.50; bulls \$3.75 to \$4.50. Sheep were firmer at \$4.50 to \$4.75, and lambs at \$6.50 to \$6.75. Hogs were weaker at \$7.25 to \$7.50, and sows \$6.25 to \$6.50. Calves sold all the way from \$3 to \$12.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, March 6.—John Rogers and Co. state to-day that although the demand was very small in Birkenhead, the extremely light supply of cattle kept the market steady, and Saturday's quotations were unaltered: States steers from 12½ to 13½; Canadians from 12½ to 13.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Returns

WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	417	968	
C. N. R.	150	219	
G. T. P.	59	23	

Total..... 626 1210

Disposition

Feeders East	66
Feeders West	45
Oxen West	20
Consumed locally	495

Cattle

Receipts were light as they will probably continue to be until the spring runs of fed stuff. Prices hold steady at \$6.00 for choice butchers while a few fancy animals sell above this point. Dealers all state that they look for high prices for a long time yet and that the winter fed animals should fetch record prices when they start to come.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best butcher steers	\$5.75 to \$6.00
Fair to good butcher steers	
and heifers	4.75 " 5.00
Best fat cows	4.75 " 5.00
Medium cows and heifers	4.25 " 4.50
Common cows	3.25 " 3.50
Best bulls	3.50 " 4.00
Common bulls	3.00 " 3.25
Stockers	3.50 " 3.75
Choice veal calves	5.00 " 5.50
Heavy Calves	4.50 " 5.00

Hogs

Packers are doing their best to pound down the price of hogs. All, in their letters, are, and have been for some time, offering but \$7.50 for best porkers. However, they have not yet succeeded in getting many at that price. Last week the bulk sold at \$7.75 per cwt. and quite a few brought \$8.00. So far this week no hogs have arrived.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$7.75
Heavy sows	\$6.00 to 7.00
Stags	5.25 " 5.75

Sheep and Lambs

Arrivals last week were nil and dealers show no interest in the market.

Prices quoted are:

Best sheep	\$5.25 to \$5.50
Yearlings	5.75 " 6.00

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

There is no change from last week in the situation on the butter market. Wholesalers quote the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	24c. to 25c.
No. 1 dairy	20c.
Good round lots without culls	
or mold	18c. " 19c.
No. 2	17c.
No. 3	14c. " 15c.

Eggs

Dealers are still offering twenty-four cents per dozen for new laid eggs.

Hay

Prices offered show no change from last week. Dealers quote prices as follows per ton, on track, Winnipeg:

Wild Hay

No. 1	\$13.00
No. 2	11.00
No. 3	9.00
No. 4	6.00
1 rejected	\$5.50 to 6.00

Timothy

No. 1	\$17.00
No. 2	15.00

Potatoes

Dealers offer 90 cents per bushel for good stock.

RETAIL MARKET

Retailers offer the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks	29c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks	27c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered	30c.
-------------------------	------

Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off	22c.
Fowl, shipped same as chickens	16c. to 17c.
Turkeys, dressed and drawn	23c. " 24c.
Ducks, dressed and drawn	18c.
Geese, dressed and drawn	21c.
Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.	

Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week.

Beef

Prime carcasses	9c.
Front quarters	7½c. to 8c.
Hind quarters	10½c.

Pork

Prime carcasses	10½c. to 11c.
-----------------	---------------

Veal (Skins on)

Prime carcasses	9c.
Heavy and inferior	8 to 8½c.

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

Dealers quote prices as follows:	
Green frozen hide and kip	6½c. flat.
Green frozen calves	9c.
Tallow	4½c. to 5½c.
Seneca root	30c.
Wool	8½c. to 10½c.

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay

Slough, per ton	\$ 6.00 to \$10.00
Upland, per ton	9.00 " 11.00
Timothy, per ton	16.00 " 18.00

Oats

Best feed	32c. to 34c.
-----------	--------------

Butter

Choice dairy	24c. to 33c.
--------------	--------------

Eggs

Strictly fresh, per doz.	28c. to 32c.
--------------------------	--------------

Potatoes

Per bushel	45c. to 50c.
------------	--------------

Poultry

Chickens	16c. to 18c.
Turkeys	23c.

Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$3.50 to \$5.00
Bulls	2.50 " 3.50
Hogs	7.00
Lambs	6.50
Calves	6.00

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from MAR. 1 to MAR. 7, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed.	1NW 1Man. Rej
MAR. 1	88½	86	83½	78½	72½	66	60							29½	57			246
2	89	86½	84½	79	73½	67½	60							29½				244
3	89	86½	84½	79½	73½	67½	60							29½				245
4	90	87½	85½	80	74½	68	60							29½				244
6	89½	86½	84½	79	74	67	60							29½				245
7	88½	86	83½	78½	72½	66½	60							29½				

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



**The Great
Conditioner,
Tonic, Digestive
& Worm Destroyer.**

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs.

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which contains numerous
illustrations of :: ::

Monuments

showing our latest designs

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and we guarantee you
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SASKATCHEWAN WINTER FAIR BOARD

REGINA, SASK.,

February 20th, 1911.

Dear Mr. Grain Grower:—Will you be one of the several hundred farmers to attend the Saskatchewan Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show at Regina on March 20th to 24th next?

There is every indication that the show this year will be a record breaker, not only in the number and the quality of the exhibits, but in attendance and interest. The prize list is generous. Four thousand dollars in cash and several silver cups await competitors.

There will be lectures and demonstrations on horses and fat stock by men of wide repute as breeders, judges and teachers. There will also be judging competitions for young men under thirty years of age, and a class for boys under sixteen years for judging sheep. Then there will be the auction sale of purebred cattle which affords an opportunity for purchasing purebred animals at right prices and of having them delivered to any station in the three Prairie Provinces at the rate of \$2.50 each. The Live Stock Associations of Saskatchewan will hold their annual meetings at night, one being held on each of the four evenings of the show. After the annual meetings there will be important addresses by men who speak with authority.

Reduced passenger rates are offered from stations in Saskatchewan. Tickets will be sold to Regina and return at the price of a single fare. Slightly different arrangements have been made for visitors from Manitoba and Alberta. Ask your agent.

Spend a few days, Sir, at this important exhibition and you will be well repaid. I will send you a copy of the premium list and other information if you so desire.

Yours faithfully,

THE SECRETARY,
Saskatchewan Winter Fair, Regina, Sask.

P.S. — REMEMBER THE DATE — MARCH 20-24

GET BUSY BEFORE APRIL 1st

THIS COMPETITION IS RAPIDLY DRAWING TO A CLOSE. IN A FEW WEEKS WE SHALL PROCEED TO DISTRIBUTE THE PRIZES TO THEIR LUCKY WINNERS. THERE IS STILL A GOOD CHANCE TO GET IN ON THEM. DON'T YOU WANT SOME OF THE MONEY?

The Guide, with a view to increasing the number of its readers, and also Association Membership, has undertaken to promote a prize competition among the different Branches of the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Sum of \$300.00

will be given in Prizes, \$100 in each Province—
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta—as follows:

To the Branch sending in the largest number of new yearly subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$50.00

To the Branch sending in the second largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$30.00

To the Branch sending in the third largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$20.00

or if the winning Branches desire to take their prizes out in Books chosen from our lists, to start a circulating library of their own, we will make the

FIRST PRIZES	\$55.00	WORTH OF BOOKS
SECOND	\$33.00	" " "
THIRD	\$22.00	" " "

This latter plan is, however, optional with the winners, but we simply draw to your attention that a very valuable circulating library for your members could be secured, if you are among the lucky ones and desire educational matter instead of currency.

As a further inducement in addition to the above offer we will give to each Branch that sends in ten subscriptions their choice of one copy of Edward Porritt's "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," or any books to the value of \$1.50 chosen from our lists.

WORKING RULES

Any Branch can have as many agents working as they desire. The contest is not limited to the officers of the Branch.

Agents and Branch officers will still be entitled to their commissions on any subscriptions which they secure.

To secure entry in the competition it will be necessary to state on your remittance lists which Branch you desire your subscriptions credited to.

Subscriptions need not come through regular agents. Any of your members can send in one or more new subscriptions, and if he states that it is intended

to apply on our Prize Competition, your Branch will get credit for it.

Any new subscription sent in individually will be credited to any Branch the sender directs.

Two renewals will be entitled to the same credit as one new subscription.

Travelling agents must credit subscriptions to nearest Branch to district in which they are working.

Records of this contest will be opened with the first mail received in January. Our representatives can rest assured that each one's interests will be looked after fairly and squarely.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

HOW TO BUILD RURAL TELEPHONE LINES

ings, as branch wires can be run from the main line to the buildings and thus save wire and simplify the construction. Reference to Fig. 4, in which c, e, etc., represent the buildings to be connected, on the main line and a and t the branch wires, will make this point clear.

POLES.

Poles twenty-two or twenty-five feet long of any good stock, cut when green, should be used. Cedar and chestnut are particularly desirable on account of their lasting qualities. The poles should be reasonably straight and well proportioned. The diameter

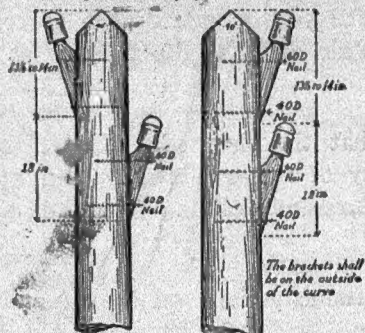


Fig. 3—Location of Brackets on Pole for Straight Lines. Fig. 4—Location of Brackets on Pole at Curves.

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC & MFG. CO., LTD.

of the top of the pole should be about 5 or 6 inches. In order to prolong the life of the poles and add to their attractiveness, all the bark should be removed. Knots trimmed close and the butt cut off square. The top of the poles should be roofed as shown in Fig. 5.

POLE FITTINGS.

Where only one or two line wires are to be mounted on the poles, oak brackets fitted with glass insulators are fastened to the pole as indicated in Fig. 5 for straight lines, or as shown in Fig. 6 at curves. The brackets should be attached to the poles before the poles are raised.



BRACKETS.

Brackets Figs. 7 and 8 are usually made of oak and given two coats of metallic paint and have a thread on the upper end to which is fastened a glass insulator, a type, as used in telephone work, is shown in Fig. 32.

They should be about 18 inches apart. The upper bracket should be 8 inches from the top of the pole

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THIS book consists of 100 solid pages of carefully compiled information on the building of rural telephone lines. It is well printed, profusely illustrated and handsomely bound in stiff, cloth-covered binding. Apart entirely from its actual cost of printing and binding, the preparation of the technical matter in it has run into a great deal of money. That is why we ask for the coupon—we want to be sure that you are interested in the subject, before we go to the expense of sending you this book dealing with

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The two pages shown above give you an idea of how thoroughly this book covers every detail. Every other page in the book is just as full of information as the pages shown.

Among the matters dealt with in this volume, is the organization of mutual-companies, of stock-companies, line construction, equipment, costs of construction, companies already organized, their history and what they have accomplished, government regulations

on the subject—in fact, every detail you could possibly think of or need to know. If there is no telephone system in your community to-day, it is only a matter of time until there will be one. Farmers are organizing community-owned systems all over the country. Some day one will be organized in your locality. You owe it to yourself to know the facts, for knowing the facts may mean money to you. Send for the book—use the coupon NOW.

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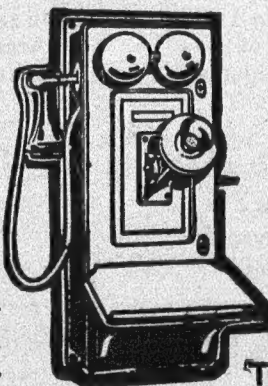
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